

Arthur Miall  
18 Bowrie St. E.  
THE  
**Nonconformist.**

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1082.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1886.

PRICE (UNSTAMPED) 6d.  
(STAMPED) 8d.

**NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,  
STANSTED-ROAD, FOREST-HILL.**

The Minister and Congregation worshipping in Trinity Chapel, Lewisham (a small building accommodating about 150 persons), being desirous to make further spiritual provision for a large and rapidly-increasing district, have purchased a Freehold Site in a commanding situation, on which they propose to erect a Substantial and Commodious Church. The estimated cost, including land, &c., is about £4,000. Towards this about £2,000 have been promised, and as the work has been undertaken by a very small number of persons, an earnest appeal for further aid is made to those who are interested in the work of Chapel Extension in the suburban districts of the metropolis. The case has received the cordial recommendation of all the Congregational Ministers in the Sydenham and Lewisham Districts. The following are among the Contributors:—

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Morley, Esq.	500	0	0
The London Chapel-Building Society	250	0	0
Do., Loan without interest	250	0	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq.	100	0	0
The Rev. J. W. Coombs, B.A.	100	0	0
T. M. Meates, Esq.	100	0	0
A. Jardine, Esq.	100	0	0
J. Remington Mills, Esq., M.P.	50	0	0
John Finch, Esq.	50	0	0
Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Coombs	50	0	0
Frederick Selby, Esq.	50	0	0
H. Matheson, Esq.	50	0	0
The Coward Trustees	30	0	0
T. Dryland, Esq.	25	0	0
Rev. James and Mrs. Stratton	20	0	0
Frederick John Wood, Esq.	20	0	0
J. Mathewson, Esq.	20	0	0
Edward Green, Esq.	15	0	0
Mrs. T. M. Coombs	10	10	0
Mrs. De Cox	10	0	0
J. J. Homan, Esq.	10	10	0
J. W. Monney, Esq.	10	10	0
Nelson Smith, Esq.	10	0	0

Promises of Aid will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. W. Coombs, Forest Hill, S.E.

**RENOVATION of BUCKINGHAM CON-  
GREGATIONAL CHAPEL, PIMLICO.**  
Minister,—Rev. W. H. JELLIE.

The return of prosperity to the Church in fellowship here has aroused the Friends to accept the urgent duty of Repairing and Renovating the Chapel. The effort exceeds the ability of the people themselves; the appeal is therefore earnestly and hopefully made for help.

The following sums have been contributed:—

	£	s.	d.
Promises from the Church and Congregation	120	0	0
London Congregational Chapel Building Society	50	0	0
Rev. J. Spenser Fearsall	5	0	0
J. Remington Mills, Esq., M.P.	20	0	0
John Clapham, Esq.	5	0	0
Daniel Pratt, Esq.	2	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	25	0	0
Rev. W. Tyler	2	0	0
Christian World	2	2	0

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Rev. W. H. Jellie, 47, Tachbrook-street, Pimlico; Mr. James Parker, 24, Denbigh-street, Pimlico; or may be paid to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Bankers, 54, Lombard street, E.C.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, MAIT-  
LAND PARK, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, N.W.**

Instituted May 10, 1758.

For Children of both Sexes, and from any part of the Kingdom.

Under the immediate Patronage of  
Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, and  
Their R.H. the Prince and Princess of WALES.

The 21st HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the GOVERNORS was held at the LONDON TAVERN on THURSDAY, July 26, 1886, for the Election of Forty Orphan Children from a List of 162 Candidates, when at the close of the ballot the following were declared to be successful:—

No.	Votes.	No.	Votes.
1. Webb, Fredk. Geo.	345	21. James, Ernest Arthur	259
2. Harrison, William	327	22. Harrington, Arthur J.	259
3. Dampier, William	308	23. Finer, George S.	253
4. Winer, Harry	301	24. Godley, Agnes Emma	250
5. Forrest, Walter Jas.	294	25. Heap, Hannah	248
6. Pledger, Thomas A.	287	26. Manning, Harry John	248
7. Bradbeer, Thos. Outler	283	27. Hawke, May Emma	243
8. Miskin, Alice	281	28. Davis, Thomas Wm.	210
9. Heath, Wm. Henry	273	29. Jennings, George E.	210
10. Smith, Fred. W.	271	30. Jones, Mary Griffith	230
11. Varney, Anne	269	31. Joy, Field N. L.	229
12. Cottle, Henry	268	32. Spiller, Thomas E.	223
13. Berney, Edwin Joseph	267	33. Davies, John Gray	218
14. Stanfield, Thomas J.	267	34. Alsop, Elizabeth Ann	214
15. Fielding, Thomas	266	35. Sibthorpe, Ebenezer	212
16. Baker, Walter Jas.	264	36. Gardner, William	209
17. Page, Jessie Louisa	262	37. Macintosh, Jessie M.	205
18. Vicary, Walter John	262	38. Hughes, Hugh	199
19. Chambers, Owen	261	39. Winkworth, Henry G.	199
20. Bushell, Charles	259	40. Kelsey, Amelia Ann	193

Resolved unanimously:—

"That the best thanks of this meeting be presented to B. A. Tomkins, Esq., V.P., for presiding this day, and to the Scrutineers for their care in taking the ballot."

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary. To constitute a Governor for Life, £10 10s. and upwards; annually, 21s. and upwards. A Life Subscriber, £5 5s.; annually, 10s. 6d. The next election will take place in January, when forty orphans will be admitted. Forms of application may be obtained at the Office.

**SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONO-  
GRAPHY.**—Phonography is taught in Class, at 7s. 6d.; or Private Instruction given, personally or by post, for £1 1s. the Perfect Course of Lessons.

London: 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

**TO THE BENEVOLENT.**

URGENT CASE.

The Public are solicited to note H.W.'s Christian tender, and respond promptly to be a real mercy.

It is found from votes being deeply engaged, &c., that this case can only be carried by the subscriptions of the benevolent; and prompt help is earnestly solicited, and the smallest sums gladly received by those marked \*. The merely bodily afflicted cannot suffer to the extent of one whose tastes, mind, &c., have no rest day or night; suffering from three serious bodily afflictions also preventing steps to relieve that mind, &c.; and hence a case of greater hardship than any under the notice of the Society or public.

Subscriptions already received:—

† A Christian and benevolent offer. H. W., a gentleman (a trustee to another such a charity), will kindly give another 10s. if six others will do the same, or twelve give 5s. each, or collect it, to make up a useful sum for the wife's business of a permanent character, and with the Society's income both do tolerably then, and be beyond reach of want and uncertainty.	
His Excellency Count Platen (3 donations)	7 0 0
His Excellency Baron Wachtmeister	1 10 0
Rev. T. F. Carlson and Swedish Congregation	5 0 0
Rev. D. Wilson (Vicar) with promise of more if necessary, per Mrs. Waugh	0 5 0
Rev. G. Calthrop, M.A., Highbury New-park (3 donations)	8 0 0
McB.	0 5 0
Ditto, for 2 Votes	1 1 0
H. M.	0 5 0
Ditto, for 1 Vote	0 10 6
W.	0 2 6
Mrs. Nelson, Belmont Cottage, Barnsbury-park	5 0 0
T. W.	0 2 6
Ditto, for 1 Vote	0 10 6

Fifth Application.—November Election, 1886.

**THE BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES.**

The favour of your Vote is solicited for the Annual Pension of £90 for FREDERICK W. KENT.

"He is suffering from an infirmity of body, arising from Phthisis, and also from permanent injuries, which entirely incapacitate him for any physical exertion."—Dr. H. BULLINGHURST, M.D.

He is 41 years old, and unable to maintain himself, and was prevented taking appointments, recorded for in the War Office and India.

He was a managing clerk and a merchant, but subsequently joined the Military Train during the Crimean war, when he became dangerously ill, which induced his present prostrated state. His father and grandfather were tanners in Bermondsey, and also merchants in foreign States, like himself.

This Case is strongly recommended by his Excellency Count Platen; General Peel; \*Rev. T. Leese, Thornhill-road, Barnsbury Park, N.; \*Rev. D. Wilson, M.A., Vicar of Islington; \*H. Billinghurst, M.D., Esq., Upper-street, Islington; Surgeon McBeth, Military Train; Lieutenant Witthell, Military Train; \*Mrs. Evans, 10, Barbara-street, Barnsbury Park, N.; \*Mrs. Nelson, Belmont Cottage, Barnsbury Park, N.; \*Mrs. Kent, 24, Wellington-road, Barnsbury Park, N.

\* Will receive Votes or Proxies, and subscriptions.

**WHITTINGTON HOUSE, FOREST-  
HILL, SYDENHAM.**—The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR

receives young gentlemen to board and educate. The course of instruction includes the subjects required for the Oxford Local Examinations. Masters in Music, Drawing, and Modern Languages. References—Sir F. G. Moon, Bart., E. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., Professor Fawcett, Esq., M.P., Rev. S. Martin, J. Spence, D.D., Newman Hall, LL.B., W. J. Unwin, LL.D., R. D. Wilson, W. J. Todd, &c. &c. Other references, with terms, sent on application.

**EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES,  
LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEI-  
CESTER.**

(Situation high and healthy, at the outskirts of the town.)

Conducted by the Misses MIALL, assisted by Professors, and French and English Resident Governesses.

A thoroughly solid English education, under the immediate superintendence of the Principals; with all the necessary accomplishments—French, German, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c. Occasional Scientific Lectures from Professors. Special attention given to moral and religious training; and the comforts and advantages of a refined home provided.

References to the parents of the pupils.

School will re-open on Wednesday, August 8th.

**EDUCATION by the SEASIDE. CLIFTON  
VILLA, SOUTH CLIFF, SCARBOROUGH.**

MRS. MAYNARD, assisted by efficient Governesses and Professors, continues to receive Young Ladies to Board, and to instruct in all the branches of a superior education.

References—Rev. James Asworth, LL.D., Scarborough; Rev. Robert Bagnall, Scarborough; Professor Baynes, LL.B., St. Andrew's College, N.B.; James Gibbs Blake, Esq., M.D., Birmingham; Rev. H. V. H. Cowell, B.A., Taunton; Rev. S. G. Green, B.A., President of Rawdon College; Rev. W. Guest, Canonbury, London; Rev. N. Haycroft, M.A., Bristol; E. B. Underhill, Esq., LL.D., London; Rev. Charles Vince, Birmingham.

Prospectuses on application.

\* \* \* The School Year is divided into Three Terms. The next Session commences on THURSDAY, August 30th.

**WEST BRIXTON, S.—OBERLIN HOUSE  
SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.**

Prospectuses of the above forwarded on application. References to Parents of Present Pupils.

School REOPENS September 7.

Term system adopted.

SAMUEL J. WILKINS, Principal.

**TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.**

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.

SECOND MASTER: EDWARD STEANE JACKSON, Esq., M.A.

The Next TERM will COMMENCE on the 1st AUGUST, when a portion of the New Buildings will be ready for Occupation.

PRESENT TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.

For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

These Terms will be increased Ten Guineas for Pupils entering after August.

**TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE,  
FOREST HILL, SYDENHAM.**

Is confidently commended to the notice of Parents in quest of a comfortable Home, with an accomplished Education for their daughters. Careful Religious Training is combined with the highest Mental Culture.

PROFESSORS.

English Literature	Mrs. C. L. BALFOUR.
Art	Dr. C. H. DRESSER.
Globes and Natural Science	R. QUINTON, Esq.
Music, Theory, &c.	JOHN BLOCKLEY, Esq.
Do. Piano, &c.	HERB LOUIS DICK.
Singing	JAMES COWARD, Esq.
Drawing and Painting	R. W. EVAN, Esq.
Geology and Biblical Studies	Rev. J. W. TODD.
French Language	Dr. MANDROW.
German Language	Dr. SCHIMMEL.

References—Parents of Pupils and Clergymen.

For particulars address the Principal, Mrs. TODD.

**EDUCATION at CHRISTCHURCH.**

The Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER receives a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN into his family, to Educate, between the ages of Eight and Eighteen.

The Course of Instruction includes all the usual branches of learning, from the most elementary to the most advanced.

The Studies are under the constant superintendence of the Principal, assisted by a Graduate of one of the Universities, and by Native Professors of the French and German Languages.

A Daily Record is kept of Studies and Conduct, and Half-yearly Examinations are held, the results of which are forwarded to the Parents of the Pupils.

The System of Education is Domestic rather than Collegiate; the Pupils being treated as the members of a family rather than as a school, during the intervals of study.

Liberal Board is provided. Each Pupil has a separate bed, with ample sleeping room. The locality—on the South Coast, opposite the Needles—affords a healthful sea-side air, with opportunities for regular sea-bathing; and the grounds, comprising several acres, offer abundant facilities for youthful games and recreation. A Railway Station within a mile of the house renders it accessible from all parts.

Prospectus, with Terms, &c., may be had on application as below:—

HENGISTBURY HOUSE, CHRISTCHURCH.

**THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, BIRK-  
DALE PARK, SOUTHPORT.**

Home comforts. Superior educational advantages. Moderate Terms. Prospectuses and References from the Rev. H. Webster, M.R.C.P., Principal.

**SCHOLASTIC.—A TRAINED CERTIFI-  
CATED MASTER.—Two Years' Study in a Training  
College, and First B.A. London University; First Class at  
both Examinations; Ten years' experience in public and private  
schools.—REQUIRES AN ENGAGEMENT in a school or  
Family. Non-resident preferred. First-class References and  
Testimonials.**

Address, Alpha, Nonconformist Office.

**APPRENTICE WANTED.—Good oppor-  
tunity for a Youth to thoroughly learn the Business.**

Jabez Francis, Printer, Rochford, near Southend, Essex.

**WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUA-  
TION in the General GROCERY BUSINESS, either  
to Manage a Branch Concern, or as an Assistant. Good  
References will be given as to qualifications and general  
conduct.**

Address, G. Longland, Sen., Olney, Bucks.

**M. R. COOKE BAINES,  
RAILWAY COMPENSATION VALUER, &c.,**

105, Cheapside, E.C.

Assurances effected. Rents collected. Auction Sales and Valuations for Probate undertaken.

**MIDLAND RAILWAY.**

**TOURIST TICKETS at Cheap Fares, avail-  
able for One Calendar Month, are ISSUED at the Mid-  
land Booking Office, King's Cross, and other principal  
Stations; also in London, at Cook's Excursion and Tourist  
Office, 98, Fleet-street, corner of Bride-lane—to**

SCOTLAND—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Dun-  
dee, Montrose, Aberdeen, Inverness, &c.

IRELAND—Belfast, Portrush, for Giant's Causeway.

LAKE DISTRICT—Windermere, Furness Abbey, Ulver-  
stone, Grange, Conistone, Penitish, Keswick, Morecambe, &c.

SEASIDE and BATHING PLACES—Scarborough, Whitby,  
Filey, Bridlington, Redcar, Saltburn, Easton, Tynemouth,  
Whitburn, Hornsea, Haslegrave, Wath, Buxton, &c., &c.

Programmes and Full Particulars may be obtained at all the  
Company's Stations and Booking Offices.

Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets via Midland Railway.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1886.





## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

The Kaleidoscope, and Pepper and Tobin's wonderful illusions. "The Cherubs Floating in the Air." "The Modern Delphic Oracle." Recitals of F. Damer Cape, Esq., in the illusive scene entitled, "Shakespeare and his Creations"—Henri Drayton's Musical Entertainments at Four and Nine—Lectures by Messrs. Kinn and Stokes—Dugwar's Indian Feats. Open from Twelve till Five, and Seven till Ten. Admission, One Shilling.

"At an extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders in HARPER TWELVETREES, LIMITED, held on Monday, at the Works, at Bromley-by-Bow, it was resolved that the undertaking be henceforth carried on under the objects and designation of the General Trading Company, Limited."—*Morning Star*, June 19, 1866.

## THE GENERAL TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, IMPERIAL WORKS, BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

Capital, £200,000, in 20,000 Shares of £10 each.

Deposit, Ten Shillings per Share on application, and Ten Shillings per Share on allotment.

Bankers—The Union Bank of London.

The above Company is carrying on the well-known Business established and successfully developed by Mr. Harper Twelvetrees, at the Imperial Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London.

The recent financial crisis has produced a general distrust of merely speculative schemes offering glittering expectations, and has directed public attention to the stability and regularity earned profits of well-conducted Joint-Stock Trading Companies, which are consequently absorbing the capital that has of late been too ready to flow into rash and unsound speculations. The Board have therefore embraced the present favourable opportunity for issuing the remainder of their share Capital, and invite applications from all who are desirous of securing the legitimate profits of a carefully conducted Trading Company.

DEPOSITS are also received by the Company at 5 per cent. per annum, subject to Three Months' notice of withdrawal; or at 4 per cent. interest, subject to a longer notice.

Applications should be forwarded to the Secretary, at the Registered Offices of the Company; or to the Managing Director, at the Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Prospectuses free by Post. Active Agents wanted.

JOHN NOBLE, Secretary.

Registered Offices: 10, Bridge-street, Westminster, S.W. Works: Bromley-by-Bow, London.

## EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

At the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Chief Office of the Society, 516, Regent-street, London, on Friday, the 1st of June, 1866, Henry Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P., in the Chair, it was announced that—

The Premiums on the New Life and Guarantee Policies issued during the year amounted to .....

In the Fire Department, the Premiums on New Business amounted to .....

Making the Total of Premiums on the New Business for the Year .....

The Gross Amount received in Premiums during the Year was .....

The Life, Fire, and Guarantee Claims paid during the Year amounted, including Bonus additions, to .....

It was stated that the progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continued satisfactory. It having now reached the sum of £310,623, as against £169,658 in 1864, and £119,526 in 1860.

The 31st of December last being the time appointed by the Deed of Settlement for an actuarial investigation of the affairs of the Society, the Directors have caused the necessary arrangements to be made for that purpose, and the result of such investigation will be communicated to the Shareholders as soon as it has been completed.

In the interim the warrants for the payment of the usual interest, due June the 30th, at the rate of Five per cent., will be issued, payable on and after the 13rd day of July next.

James Funnell, John Hedgins, Thomas Carlyle Hayward, and Robert Norton, M.D., Esqrs., Directors, and F. W. Goddard, Esq., Auditor, were re-elected.

HENRY LAKE, Manager.

## BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

22, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Accumulated Fund (from premiums) .. £235,928

Annual Income .. .. 80,873

DOUBTFUL or INVALID LIVES assured on a new plan.

FREE POLICIES.—By a new arrangement a Proposer may secure a free Policy for more than he has paid, should he be unable to continue his premiums.

THE NEXT TRIENNIAL BONUS will be declared in 1867.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.

E. J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Benham, A., Esq.

Bunnell, P., Esq.

Burge, G. W., Esq.

Burton, J. R., Esq.

Gardiner, E. W., Esq.

Grosier, W., Esq.

Lewis, G. C., Esq.

Pratt, Daniel, Esq.

Runtz, John, Esq.

Sanders, J., Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Watson and Sons.

PHYSICIAN—E. Headlam Greenhow, M.D.

SURGEON—John Mann, Esq.

ACTUARY AND ACCOUNTANT—Josiah Martin, Esq.

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

## LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY.

The Water we drink contains organic matter, Infusoria, Fungi, together with various mineral salts. Although sparkling to the eye and pleasant to the taste, it is unquestionably injurious to health and unfit for consumption as an article of diet. Chemistry and the microscope have of late revealed, moreover, that these cannot be removed by ordinary filters; such may render the water clear, but clearness is not indicative of purity. Filtration by ascension through animal charcoal under a peculiar mechanical arrangement, is the only mode by which organic matter as dissolved and contained in impure water can be removed. This is completely effected by the CISTERNE FILTER of the LONDON and GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY, which has received the support of scientific and medical men, numbers of whom use the filters, and have given testimonials of its efficacy. These filters have been adopted in her Majesty's household, by other members of the Royal Family, and in the London military hospitals and barracks. No attention whatever is necessary on the part of servants, &c., under this system, as when the filter is once fixed it remains constant and self-acting.

Dr. Letheby writes, February 18, 1865:—"At the very first I perceived that the principles on which it is constructed are scientifically correct, and now, after a long experience of its action, I find that the operation of it is simple and certain."

Ordinary water when filtered by the Company's filter is incapable of acting injuriously upon lead pipes or metallic reservoirs.

Prices from 30s. to £4 10s. Household filters based on this principle from 12s. 6d. and upwards. The filter in operation, and every information, at the office, 157, Strand, 4 doors from Somerset House.

## SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Founded 1845, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.)

The income of the Company from all sources is £100,000.

The amount assured in 1862 was .. £151,065

Ditto .. .. 1863 .. .. 194,152

Ditto .. .. 1864 .. .. 268,450

Ditto .. .. 1865 .. .. 290,920

Agents required in unrepresented places. Apply to the Branch Manager.

J. P. BOURNE, 9 Flora-place, Plymouth.

## IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money

Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10*l*. to 300*l*. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office 297, Goswell-road, London. Office Hours, Nine till Four.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

## LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

37, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, W.C.

BEDS from 1*s*. 6*d*.; PLAIN BREAKFAST or TEA, 1*s*.

The above house is well and centrally situated. There is a spacious Coffee-room overlooking the Square; it is within Five Minutes' Walk of Holborn, and near the Inns of Court, British Museum, St. Paul's, &c.; and admirably suited for Parties, either on pleasure or business.

## ROCKSIDE SANATORIUM, MATLOCK

BANK, DERBYSHIRE. Established 1860, is replete with every convenience for the most skilful application of the Water Cure, and the comfort of its inmates. Terms, from One and a Half to Two Guineas a week. Physician, J. Cash, Esq., M.R.C.S.

For particulars apply to Mr. W. C. Wyles, Proprietor

## COALS.—By Screw Steamers and Railway.

LEA and COMPANY'S Price for HETTON, HASWELL, or LAMTON WALL'S-END, the best House Coal, direct by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, is 2*s*. 6*d*. per ton; Hartlepool, or Wall's-end Second, 2*s*. 4*d*.; best Silketone (G. Chambers and Co.'s), or Wharfedale, 2*s*. 2*d*.; second-class, 2*s*. 1*d*.; new Silketone, 2*s*. 1*d*.; Clay Cross, 2*s*. 1*d*.; Derby Bright, 1*s*. 9*d*.; Barnsley, 1*s*. 9*d*.; Tanfield Moor, for Smiths, 1*s*. 9*d*.; Hartley, 1*s*. 9*d*.; best small, 1*s*. 8*d*.; Coke, 1*s*. 6*d*. per chaldron net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London. All orders to LEA and CO.'S Offices, Highbury, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Great Northern Railway Coal Department, King's-cross, N.; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park Basin N.W. No Travellers or Agents employed.

## COALS.—Best Coals only.—GEO. J.

COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 2*s*. 6*d*. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Grosvenor-canal, Pimlico (office next to the Grosvenor Hotel), S.W.; Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth, S.W.; and at Brighton.

CAUTION.—The above are the only addresses of G. J. C. & Co.

## STARCH MANUFACTURERS

TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

Used in the Royal Laundry

AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

## KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles 8*s*. 8*d*. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

## CLARET of the excellent Vintage of 1864,

at 12*s*. per dozen, 2*s*. 10*s*. per half-hogshead, or 2*s*. 10 per hogshead, duty paid.

This wine is pure, pleasant, free from disagreeable acidity, and of sufficient body to improve by keeping.

Hogsheads and half-hogsheads delivered free of carriage to any Railway Station. Sample bottles forwarded where required, or the Wine may be seen at the Cellars.

H. B. FEARON and SON, 94, Holborn-hill, and 145, New Bond-street, London; and Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

## CLARET on DRAUGHT, of the excellent

vintage of 1864, at 5*s*. per gallon, in four-gallon and six-gallon casks, each complete with tap and vent-peg.

The wine should be kept in a cool place and the consumption be moderately quick.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### SENSATIONAL RELIGION.

To the reflective mind the morbid tendency of a large, and, we fear, a rapidly growing proportion of society in England, to what has come to be popularly designated "sensationalism"—in other words, a crave for the excitement of those susceptibilities of our common nature which may be regarded as the border land between the sensual and the intellectual—can be neither a pleasant nor a promising sign of the times. Of the fact itself there can be no doubt—of the causes which have contributed to make it such, there is more room for speculation. Some influence, perhaps, has been exerted in this direction by the action of the marvellous mechanical discoveries of the age, which serve to place within the easy reach of the multitude results which in former times could only be arrived at after great and patient personal toil, and the habit of acquiring not merely information, but means of material enjoyment from every quarter of the globe without appreciable effort, may have somewhat pallied the appetite for whatever falls into the category of ordinary things. Much is also due, it may reasonably be assumed, to the sudden diffusion amongst us of wealth, and of the leisure which usually accompanies wealth, the consequence of which has been to stimulate a demand for somewhat wherewith to appease the restlessness of the mind before it has accustomed itself to derive sustenance and satisfaction from the things which constitute its proper aliment. Be the causes, however, what they may, certain it is that in almost every department of human pursuit a strong bias towards a systematic ministration to excitement manifests itself. The newspaper press is getting to be more and more sensational—literature is largely sensational—trade and commerce hanker for what is sensational—amusement is voted insipid unless it be sensational—even religion is deteriorating from the spiritual to the sensational.

Few of our readers, perhaps, are aware of the extent to which the public service of God in this country is being transmuted into a histrionic performance. They will hardly, we hope, suspect us of excessive Puritanism in such matters. Where men meet together to offer adoration to the Highest, to humble their spirits before Him, to supplicate His mercy, to express faith in His Son, to stir up their devotional feeling, and to nourish their spiritual nature, it is not only, in our judgment at least, not inappropriate that all the accessories should be in keeping with the exalted character of the engagement, but, having regard to the elements which enter into the complex constitution of man, the most perfect harmony between the internal and the external, between the emotions sought to be excited and expressed, and the conditions under which and forms by which the end is to be attained, should surely be striven after from a sense of obligation. We have never yet observed that the spirit of truth is more powerful when divorced from the spirit of

beauty, or that piety towards God as revealed to us in the Gospels is best promoted by setting at nought those rules of order and expressions of grace which characterise all the revelations of God in His works. Men may worship devoutly in a barn—but it by no means follows that barn-like buildings are most readily *en rapport*, if we may so say, with the state of mind which true worship presupposes. They may sing praises to their Redeemer in strains which can hardly claim to be considered musical; but it is not absolutely conducive to the most heartfelt praise that it should be expressed in discords utterly offensive to the taste. And so of all other accessories to public worship. Since it is spiritual life which we thereat desire to exercise, and it must needs be that we associate the senses with the soul in every united service of supplication and thanksgiving, one would think that care should be taken lest, whether by irritation or by gratification, the latter should engross the attention.

Under the shelter, however, of the Establishment, and wholly regardless of the mild censures of hesitating authority, the practice of converting Divine service into a spectacle, is becoming quite common. Men are invited to Church to witness an operatic entertainment, the subject matter of which consists, it is true, of Christian verities, but the chief attractions of which are the processions, the dresses, the decorations, the incense, the music, and the symbolic attitudes of the sacerdotal functionaries and of their assistants. The State-Church, in fact, as do all State-Churches, chameleon-like, reflects the surrounding hue of the age, and has gone into the sensational line with characteristic fervour. We are sorry to observe that this lowest type of religionism is becoming popular, especially, as might have been anticipated, with the gentler sex. Not merely in cities, but in country parishes, public worship in the Establishment is degenerating into a theatrical performance in which sobriety and reason take but a secondary part, and the chief place is reserved for the senses. We are going back with alarming rapidity to a sort of baptized paganism, and are doing our best to substitute a vain show for a spiritual reality.

What does it all mean? is the question uppermost in thoughtful minds. Is it a deliberate plot on the part of the English priesthood to march the nation back to Rome? We hardly think so. We can with difficulty believe that even the ritualistic clergy hanker after an Italian master. Many of them, no doubt, long to re-establish communion with what they regard as the Catholic Church, but they have no wish to restore Papal supremacy. The movement, however, whether they mean it so or otherwise, naturally gravitates towards that centre. But be this as it may, it is a mournful illustration of the kind of religion gendored by priestism when backed by ecclesiastical exclusiveness. The attempt seems to aim at restoring the Establishment to popular veneration and affection, and the likeliest means of succeeding are supposed to be by a fascinating appeal to the senses. What will come of it we are afraid to think. We hope it does not exert its influence to any great depth beneath the surface. A great national calamity, should such overtake us, will disclose the shallowness of the whole affair. Meanwhile, however, it is undoubtedly making way among the well-to-do portion of Church frequenters. It is an ugly symptom, for we know of nothing more captivating to the frivolous, or more contemptible to the serious, than sensational religion.

### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Wesleyan Conference is now holding its annual meeting at Leeds. We are glad to notice two circumstances in connection with its meetings. The first is its charitable feeling. It is an old proverb that there is no hate like that of brothers, and the Wesleyans have exemplified it. The unexpected exhibition of feeling for reunion at the Leeds Conference meeting will, of course, have to be con-

sidered by the many Methodist denominations which are at present separated from the old body. The history of these separations resembles that of the old Presbyterian separations in Scotland; and, in justice both to the Presbyterians and the Wesleyans, it must be remarked that every separation involved, if not a vital, an important principle in religion. And, also, it must be said that the old parent denomination was usually found to be on the wrong side. There would, however, have been no division amongst the followers of John Wesley if what is termed the "Legal Hundred" had exercised their power with anything like Christian forbearance. It has happened, as it always does happen when power is vested in ecclesiastics, that ministers have considered themselves to be possessed of something like a supernatural authority. They have ruled and they have excommunicated just as though they were the only Church of God upon earth. Did any one differ? The "Anathema" was forthwith launched against him. Did he hint of retiring from the denomination? "Maranatha" was at once pronounced. If Protestant Popery were wanted, and for anything we know to the contrary, is now wanted, in England, it is easy enough to find it. All that has to be done is to get admission to a Wesleyan Conference. There Popery, so far as its essentials are concerned, is full-blown. No liberty of opinion is allowed amongst the old Conference Wesleyans. Do you differ from the abracadabra of Wesleyanism? Out you go, to find a home wherever you can. But what are these abracadabra? Perhaps you do not know! It is some refinement concerning the exact mode of the Atonement or the exact relation between works and faith. If you do not understand or rather profess to understand all about it, and say that you can penetrate with certainty every mystery of eternity, you have no chance in the denomination. Furthermore, although John Wesley was born at least seventeen hundred years after Christ, no minister is qualified to preach the Gospel unless he knows John Wesley's works by heart. What a revelation of sectarian vanity is there here! Nobody is to be recognised as a Christian minister unless he is thoroughly acquainted with John Wesley's works. What happened before John Wesley was born? Was all the world in heathen darkness? What has happened since? How many Christian ministers know anything whatever about John Wesley's works? Why should they know anything about them? Why should they waste their time in reading them? and they would waste their time if they were to read them. The religious world, in fact, came to a stand when Wesley was born, just as it did a hundred or so years before, when Calvin was born. There was a misfortune in the fact that Wesley's doctrines and Calvin's doctrines contradicted one another; but, after all, what of that? Wesley came last, and must be right. But if anyone came after Wesley? "Anathema Maranatha!" So the theological world goes round.

As a matter of fact, we have to state that the Wesleyan Conference exhibited a very fraternal feeling towards the bodies which had separated from it. This feeling was the more creditable from the fact that statistics appeared to indicate the numerical progress of the denomination. Its schools, its chapels, its everything, appeared to be in the most flourishing condition. Few denominations would have thought of union under such circumstances; but the Wesleyan Conference, to its honour, did think of it. Possibly it may be the old story of the "Spider and the Fly," and, indeed, it looks very much like it; but if the expressed feeling be hypocritical, it is, at any rate, a homage to virtue. We do not profess to understand the hunger for denominational aggrandisement. We not only have no sympathy with it, but we do not know what it is. We cannot



imagine it. We see people influenced, or apparently influenced, by such a sentiment, and we stand amazed at their earnestness and their feeling. What is there to make such a fuss about?

We have received copies of the *Natal Witness* for May and June. We find in an April number a copy of a memorial from the inhabitants of the diocese of Natal, calling on the Bishop of Capetown to resign his office. The memorial, which is printed in the *Natal Witness* for April 27th, protests against the whole ecclesiastical administration of the Bishop of Capetown. In the same paper, of June 1st, there is a reply from the Bishop, which, we feel obliged to say, does him great credit. The Bishop offers to lay the whole of the questions at issue before a Congress of the Dioceses and to abide by its decision if Dr. Colenso will also abide by it. He will resign if the clergy and laity call upon him to resign, but Dr. Colenso must take the same position. The case as it now stands is the most curious of all illustrations of State-Churchism; who is the State-Church Bishop in Natal, Dr. Colenso or Dr. Gray? At present no one knows which, but the legal evidence is in favour of Dr. Colenso. Are Dr. Colenso's opinions, then, the opinions of the State Church of England? If so, has the State Church any creed whatever? if so again, what is that creed—we mean what is the creed for the present year, for, no doubt, it will be altered in another year's time? But, what is it we are now paying for?

The *Norfolk News* has an article entitled, "A Full Blown Bigot." It ought to have been, a full-blown Bagot. It appears that, on the feast of St. Peter's, 1866, that is to say, on the 29th of June in the present year, the Rev. C. W. Bagot, of Castle Rising, Norfolk, addressed a remonstrance to his parishioners because they had attended the meetings of a "Party of Dissenters called Ranters." This is what his reverence says:—

My Dear Parishioners,—The last few Sundays, as you are aware, our village has been disturbed by the intrusion of a party of Dissenters called Ranters. Some of you have been seen at their meetings, and though I would fain hope that idle curiosity or the love of excitement has led you there, yet I feel it my duty to warn you that if you deliberately attend these meetings you will be doing what is displeasing in God's sight and countenancing and encouraging these misguided men, who, with no authority from God, set themselves up as teachers and preachers, and whom you, as members of the Church, are expressly bidden to avoid. "I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned; and avoid them."—Rom. xvi. 17.

It is impossible in a few words like these to discuss with you the whole subject of Dissent, or prove to you the sin of Schism, against which you pray in our Litany, but I think the greater number (anyhow, of the more respectable and better educated among you) will acknowledge that there is little religion and little good to be got from these and such like noisy and unauthorised meetings; and I would earnestly entreat you to abstain from frequenting them, and prove yourselves before all men loyal members of the Church of Christ into which you have been baptized, and whose faithful soldiers and servants you have promised to remain unto your lives' end.

Believe me, your affectionate pastor.

C. W. BAGOT.

Castle Rising, Feast of St. Peter, 1866.

Is it necessary to do more than print this? Surely we are living in England, and not in the Papal States, and in the nineteenth century, and not in the sixteenth.

#### THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

As was generally anticipated, the Wesleyan Conference, now sitting at Leeds, on Thursday selected the Rev. W. Arthur, M.A., as president for the ensuing year. The Rev. John Bedford and the Rev. Dr. Scott were also nominated, but Mr. Arthur was chosen by a very large majority. The Rev. John Farrar was again elected secretary, and the vacancies in the Legal Hundred were also filled up. The Ex-PRESIDENT in resigning his office to his successor said:—

I hope that you will not sympathise with those who think, very absurdly, that the Connexion is in a state of decadence. I have good means for knowing that the work of God is proceeding among us, and that signs of prosperity were never more plentiful. We do want a larger influence from on high, and I trust that, under the guidance of a president who has written so ably on the "Tongue of Fire," we shall have a most gratifying and encouraging revival throughout the whole body.

He then handed over the insignia of office, consisting of a document signed by Wesley and many of his preachers, Wesley's pocket Bible, and the seal of the Conference. Before taking the chair, the President knelt for a few minutes in silent prayer, and then requested the Conference to join with him in singing a verse of a hymn. He then proceeded to express his sense of the solemn responsibilities devolving upon him as President. He wished especially to have the prayers of the Conference, and he would suggest as mottoes for its guidance that in all matters of routine business there should be despatch; in all discussions, courtesy, brevity, and

readiness to yield; in disciplinary action, purity; in all devotion, fervour; and in all intercourse with the families entertaining ministers, a continual action on the injunction, "Whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." A resolution had been passed by Conference, expressing the hope that the denomination will shortly be in a position to erect another college at Birmingham, in addition to the one shortly to be built at Headingley. It was also decided that the expenditure upon the new college should not exceed 12,000*l.* In Brunswick Chapel, there was an open conference—that is, a meeting to which the people were admitted—and addresses were delivered by the representatives from foreign Conferences, who gave cheering accounts of the condition of Methodism in Canada, Australia, France, and Ireland.

At the preliminary meeting of the several committees some interesting facts were mentioned, showing the present position and progress of the denomination. In educational efforts remarkable advance has been made, 27 new day-schools having been established last year, with an addition of 4,669 scholars. The total number of day-schools connected with the Connexion is 606, and of scholars 93,194. There has been an increase of 71 Sunday-schools during the past year, and of 5,756 scholars. A very large outlay has been made in chapel-building. The committee entrusted with this department has authorised an estimated expenditure since the last Conference of 198,388*l.*, the total outlay of the year having been 266,855*l.*, and during the last eleven years 500,000*l.* of chapel debts have been paid off. One speaker, in pleading for a grant from the Home Mission Fund, said there were many places in Oxfordshire where the sole object of the clergy seemed to be to put down Methodism. Another, referring to the fact, that during the last year Methodism had numerically only held its ground, said that one source of Methodist increase in earlier years had now happily disappeared, namely, the difficulty of hearing Evangelical preaching elsewhere than in Methodist preaching-places, and henceforth additions must be sought from those who belonged to them by birth, and from the neglected and depraved classes, who must be reached by purely home-mission work. At the meeting of the Theological Institution Committee, it was stated that the estimated annual outlay in future, including that on behalf of the proposed new institution near Leeds, was about 3,500*l.*, but the present income only reached 6,100*l.* The feeling of some leading men seemed to be that it was much better to have several smaller institutions in different parts of the country than only two or three large ones.

The annual assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches is being held at Sheffield. Last week the Rev. T. Newton, of Exeter, was elected to the presidency, and the Rev. R. Chew, of Newcastle, secretary.

THE CHURCH-RATE BILLS.—The four bills of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Newdegate, and Sir W. Bovill follow each other on the notice paper of the House of Commons for this morning's sitting, and as they stand first it is certain that Mr. Gladstone's bill, at least, will come on. As there will be nearly six hours for the debate, it may be assumed that the process of talking against time cannot be a third time adopted with a hope of success, and that, therefore, the question that the bill be read a second time will be put from the chair. Although the Government have pledged themselves not to vote against the second reading, Mr. Neate has moved an amendment which, if carried, would put an end to the bill, and he has publicly stated that he intends pressing it to a division. Contrary to expectation, therefore, there may be another trial of strength on the question, and the supporters of Mr. Gladstone's bill will be required to be at their post to prevent its being disposed of by an adverse vote.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY'S PRIZE WORK FOR THE YOUNG.—The *Liberator* for August makes the following announcement:—"At the close of last year the committee offered a prize of 50*l.* for the production of a work explaining and enforcing the society's principles in a manner calculated to interest young persons. We have already acquainted our readers with the fact that, in response to the committee's invitation, several manuscripts had been received, and were in the hands of the two gentlemen—Dr. Underhill and the Rev. J. Kennedy—who had consented to act as adjudicators. We are now glad to announce that those gentlemen have made their award, and have reported to the committee that one of the manuscripts is not only deserving of the prize because of its superiority over the others, but that it is, in their judgment, well adapted, as regards form, matter, and style, to effect the object which the society has in view. We may add that the writer is the Rev. John Guthrie, late of Tolmer's-square Chapel, London, and now of Glasgow. The society's publishing committee coincide with the adjudicators in their opinion of the work; and it has, therefore, been resolved to publish it. It will appear some time in the autumn, in the form of a half-crown volume, and will, we hope, satisfy the expectations raised by this portion of the society's literary plans; in which case we have no doubt that the book will have a considerable circulation. As the incognito of the

other writers has been preserved, their MSS. cannot be returned to them without the receipt of the requisite directions, which they are asked to be good enough to send.

CHURCH-RATES.—WOODFORD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Mathias Barnes and seven others appeared before the magistrates of Thrapston on Monday week, on summonses for Church-rates. Mr. Bennett, of Serjeants'-inn, appeared for them. It appeared that in April, 1865, a vestry was held to authorise the churchwardens to borrow 1,000*l.* on the security of the rates. The proposal was resisted, and lost on a show of hands; whereupon the Church party demanded a poll, which the chairman (the rector), decided should commence immediately, about twelve o'clock, and close at three that afternoon. This was resisted, as too short, and he was requested to adjourn it to the following Monday; but he refused. He obtained a majority; but he had taken care beforehand to give his friends notice of what was likely to happen, while the opponents had no such intimation. This was a rate made last May for the first instalment, and when the book was produced it appeared that at least 150 cottages were not rated—that is, they were only rated to the owners, and not the occupiers, and therefore, in law, were not rated. Mr. Bennett objected to the rate on the two grounds that the time for polling was too short, and the omissions of rateable property. Both the magistrates decided that "the rate was a good rate." Mr. Bennett, therefore, gave notice that he should quash the order by writ of *certiorari*.

A BAD CHURCH-RATE AT TAUNTON.—At the Guildhall, Taunton, on Wednesday, the following tradesmen of that town were summoned for Church-rates, for the parish of Taunton St. Mary Magdalene:—Mr. James Norman, furniture broker, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Mr. William Cubitt Field, chemist, 13*s.* 5*d.*; Mr. Thomas Stringfellow, watchmaker, 5*s.* 8*d.*; Messrs. W. and A. Chapman, drapers, 1*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; and Mr. John Hamlyn, draper and outfitter, 1*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* Mr. F. Trenchard appeared in support of the cases, and Mr. Rossiter for the defendants. The case of Mr. Hamlyn was first taken. Mr. Rossiter proved that some of the items of the estimates were illegal, and that items were imported into it which were provided for by the rate now demanded of Mr. Hamlyn. More than six months had elapsed between the refusal to pay the rate and the complaint to the magistrates. The 11th and 12th Vic., c. 43, sec. 11, provided that legal proceedings must be taken within six months after the cause of grievance arose. The magistrates decided that the case must be dismissed, and the other cases also shared the same fate. But costs to the defendants were refused.

CONVERSION TO ROME.—The Wiltshire papers state that the Rev. J. O'Brien, vicar of Lyneham, near Chippenham, has resigned his living and joined the Church of Rome.

JERUSALEM SQUABBLES.—The *Record* has a long statement respecting what it calls "Jerusalem Squabbles." It informs the public that "a feud has long disturbed the Jerusalem missions," and is now rending the London Jews' Society; Lord Shaftesbury very warmly espousing one side, and the Bishop of Rochester, with Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., the other. The dispute arises out of the objectionable practice of pensioning "converts" from the Jewish to the Christian religion.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—Ecclesiastical proceedings are about being instituted against the Right Rev. Dr. Baring, Bishop of Durham, for an alleged violation of the law of the Church. It appears that at a confirmation recently held in his diocese his lordship openly rejected in church thirty candidates who had been prepared and presented by the Rev. William Darnell, M.A., Rector of Bambrough and chaplain to the Duke of Buccleuch, on the ground that they were under fifteen years of age, one of them being the rector's daughter. The opinion of Sir R. J. Phillimore, Q.C., the Queen's Advocate, has been taken on the point, and he declares the conduct of the Bishop of Durham to be illegal.

DEATH OF THE REV. ISAAC VAUGHAN, OF ROTHERHAM.—On Tuesday, at Rotherham, a wide-spread feeling of sorrow was created in consequence of the death of the Rev. Isaac Vaughan, Independent minister of that town, who expired in the afternoon from a combination of diseases, chief amongst which was congestion of the brain, produced by a severe cold. The rev. gentleman has been ill but a very short time, and it was only on Friday last that he decided not to preach on the following Sunday. His death was unexpected, and is a severe blow to many persons in Rotherham. Since ceasing to be pastor of Masbro' Chapel, he has been preaching, as our Rotherham readers are aware, in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute every Sunday, whither he has attracted a large congregation, known as the "Rotherham Congregational Church." Latterly the affection of his flock has shown itself in a vigorous effort to erect a handsome and commodious church, the foundation-stone of which was recently laid, and which is now rapidly rising into prominence, at the eastern end of the town, viz., Doncaster-road. His friends were cheered by the confident anticipation of a speedy realisation of a hope to see their worthy pastor installed in a beautiful house of God, where they trusted he would be long spared to labour in the cause of his Master, and be abundantly successful. The deceased was endeared to a considerable number of the inhabitants of Rotherham and Masbro', not only by reason of his talents as a minister, but by his excellences as a man—his genial, happy nature, his deep sympathies and kindness of spirit. The sick and the suffering ever found in him a sym-



pathising friend. His abilities as a preacher were considerable. His sermons were characterised by an earnest piety, eloquence, originality of treatment and cogency of reasoning, and were very impressive. He has left a family, who are, however, grown up.—*Sheffield Independent.*

**A CONVERT'S RECONVERSION.**—The conversion to Romanism of Mr. Charles Hemans, son of the poetess, was announced many years ago. The Paris correspondent of the *Guardian* states that Mr. Hemans has recently returned to the English Church, for reasons stated in the following private letter:—"Rev. and dear Sir,—In reference to the step I have lately taken in leaving the communion of the Roman Catholic Church, it has seemed to me that, as in regard to such solemn questions the experiences of every mind may be worthy of attention, a simple statement of my motives may not be uninteresting. Having been induced during the many years spent by me at Rome to examine into the evidences of Christian antiquity in the range of catacomb monuments, and having approached that study with a strong sense of the value of those primitive records as the incorrupt and pure expression of the mind of the ancient Church, I have been finally led to see that between the picture of a past reality there presented and the actual religious practice of Rome, exists an opposition affecting essentials—an irreconcilability, in short, which I believe no amount of ingenious erudition, no argumentation or sophistry, can either explain away or harmonise. Without entering into controversy, for which I have neither taste nor vocation, I may indicate two points especially which I believe to be condemned, in their Roman Catholic acceptance, by the testimony of those ancient monuments: the idea of an absolute earthly headship to which all rights and prerogatives converge in the successor of St. Peter; and the worship, under whatever modification, of creatures, implying, of course, that, so prominent in the Roman system, of which the Blessed Virgin is the object—totally wanting the support, and repugnant to the sense, of the evidences deducible from the range of catacomb art and epigraphy. I must own that other considerations, for instance, in regard to the Papacy as an institution of government, spiritual and temporal, and the principles lately avowed by it, in a manner so emphatic, have had their weight with me in leading to a decision so important; but it is, above all, that body of monumental proofs so strikingly illustrative of the past, and which Rome herself is so wisely careful to preserve and studious to investigate, that has so influenced me as to cause my abandonment of a religious profession in which I no longer found peace of mind or intellectual satisfaction. Not the less do I still appreciate and value much that is beautiful, holy, and useful in the system I have thus declared myself against, and I must continue to believe that Rome has a great task assigned to her for the furtherance of Christian civilisation. Much, however, that presents itself to the attention in the course of long residence at that centre leads—at least has led me—to the painful conviction that it is rather the zeal for the interests of a potent system, than the pure uncompromising love of truth, by which her ecclesiastical policy is animated, though assuredly many pure and truth-loving minds are, and perhaps ever will be, found among her adherents.—CHARLES J. HEMANS."

### Religious Intelligence.

**OLD GRAVEL-LANE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.**—The Rev. James Bowrey writes:—"This ancient sanctuary, for generations attended by an influential and wealthy congregation, is now completely deserted except by a few pious persons, mostly in the humblest circumstances. The respectable population has retired to the suburbs, and the warehouses have been substituted for dwellings, and the remaining residents are, perhaps, more exclusively poor than in any other part of the east of London. The church, having thus lost its supporters, is unable to meet the expenses attendant on the maintenance of public worship. In these circumstances, the members have requested the Revs. John Kennedy, W. Hardie, and myself, to interest ourselves on their behalf, and to secure, if possible, gratuitous ministrations for the pulpit for the next six months. We shall be glad to hear of a minister both able and willing to devote himself to usefulness in a neighbourhood where there yet remains an abundance of the poor to whom the Gospel might be preached. I shall be happy to give all necessary information in reply to letters addressed to my residence, 18, Stepney Causeway."

**BERMONDSEY.**—On Tuesday evening week an interesting service was held in Ebenezer Chapel, Neckinger-road, Bermondsey, in connection with the recognition of the Rev. W. D. Corken, late of Brentford. There was a numerous attendance. Daniel Pratt, Esq., presided, and was supported by the Rev. Dr. Waddington, Dr. Jabez Burns, J. de Kewer Williams, W. A. Blake, Brentford; C. Brake, Islington; Thos. Muscutt, Deptford; J. Pearce, late of Malden; J. Vernon, of Shrewsbury, G. Cuthbertson, Esq., &c., &c. The proceedings having been opened by singing, and prayer having been offered by the Rev. T. Muscutt, the chairman having addressed the meeting, one of the deacons gave a brief history of the church, and referred to the steps which had led to Mr. Corken's settlement amongst them. Mr. Corken, in reply, adverted to all the circumstances which had led him to accept the charge, particularly to the unanimity of the invitation; and he also

gratefully alluded to the pleasing prospects of success which had already been vouchsafed to him. Suitable addresses were then delivered by the ministers present. The Rev. Dr. Burns congratulated the church upon the appointment of Mr. Corken to the pastorate, and remarked upon the reciprocal duties of pastor and people. The Rev. C. Brake spoke in the same spirit, and referred to the pleasure he had in meeting again old friends present that evening. The Rev. W. A. Blake, of Brentford, spoke of Mr. Corken's labours in that town, and expressed his regret in losing his society. The Rev. J. de Kewer Williams spoke of the value of a recognition service, and Dr. Waddington and others uttered sentiments appropriate to the occasion. A vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by Mr. Corken and seconded by Mr. Muscutt, closed the proceedings.

**WAREHAM.**—The Rev. John D. Davies, formerly of Hackney College, recently of Kew, Victoria, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation at Wareham, Dorset, to become their pastor, and commenced his ministry on Sunday, July 22, 1866.

**GREAT BERKHAMPTSTEAD.**—The friends connected with the Congregational church in this town, determined to help themselves so far as they could in the erection of their new church, held a bazaar in the Town-hall on the 25th and 26th of July, with a view to assist the building fund for their new place of worship. F. Miller, Esq., opened the proceedings by a short but effective speech, and was followed by the pastor, the Rev. T. Snell, after which the sales commenced, and 110*l.* was realised.

**MIDNIGHT MEETING MOVEMENT.**—During the past month seven midnight meetings have been held—five in London and two at Bristol. Those in London were held respectively at Westminster, Somers-road, Kingsland, and two at Cavendish Hall, Mortimer-street. 180 girls were present at these meetings, and were addressed by Messrs. R. Baxter, Captain Gardner, Rev. O. Bidwell, &c. Thirty-six have been sent from the office to Homes during the month, and four temporarily relieved. There were 130 unfortunates present at the two Bristol meetings, who were addressed by Captain Beecher, Captain Meyer, Mr. Horne, Mr. Thomas, and the hon. secretary from London. The result is not yet known, but no less than fifteen poor girls have been rescued, four of whom have been sent to Homes in London.

**BURTON-ON-TRENT.**—The services in connection with the recognition of the Rev. William Aston, late of Spring-hill College, were held on Tuesday, the 17th inst., in the Congregational church, Burton-on-Trent. The discourse, on Congregational principles, was delivered by the Rev. W. Crosbie, M.A., LL.B., of Derby. The questions were asked and the ordination prayer offered (in the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Professor Barker, principal of Spring-hill College) by the Rev. John Cooke, of Utoxeter. The charge was delivered by the Rev. Professor Babier. In the evening the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham, preached to the people. The following ministers also took part in the service:—The Revs. J. Wolfendale (of Tutbury), Thomas Mays (of Ashby-de-la-Zouch), D. B. Joseph and R. Kenney (Baptists, of Burton), W. Thomson (United Presbyterian, of Burton), and W. Wooding, B.A. (of Shrewsbury).

**NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PUDSEY.**—The opening services in connection with the dedication of this handsome structure to the worship of God were brought to a close on Wednesday last by a public tea party, when a large number of friends partook of tea in the schoolroom. Afterwards a meeting was held in the new church, presided over by Mr. W. H. Conyers, of Leeds. Mr. J. Wade, the secretary to the building committee, stated that the total cost of the erection, including the extra land required, had been 2,863*l.*, towards which there had been raised by subscription and bazaar 1,793*l.*, by the opening services 250*l.*, and by loan from the English Chapel Building Society 500*l.*, to be repaid by ten instalments in ten years; total, 2,543*l.*, leaving a deficit of 320*l.*, which they were very anxious should be cleared off. During the meeting several promises were made, providing the whole could be cleared off in the next twelve months—the chairman 20*l.*, Mr. R. Womersley 25*l.*, several smaller sums, making a total of 120*l.*, the whole of the sums promised being second donations.

**BEXLEY HEATH.**—Interesting services were held in connection with the Congregational interest in this place on Tuesday, July 10th. The chapel having recently been entirely renovated, improved, and considerably enlarged, was reopened, when two sermons were preached by the Rev. Robert Vaughan, D.D., and the Rev. George Smith, D.D. Dinner and tea were provided in the spacious schoolroom, presided over by the pastor, the Rev. John Adey, who stated that the cost of the alterations, which will give additional accommodation to 200 adults, would amount to between 800*l.* and 900*l.*, towards which about 500*l.* had been collected, chiefly by the venerable minister, from his old friends in London and the colonies. Congratulations were offered and addresses delivered by Alfred Jay, Esq., Daniel Pratt, Esq., and by the Rev. Messrs. Pulling, Kluht, Emery, King, Muller, Goulty, &c., who also took part in the services. The weather was delightful, the attendance very large, and the collections and promises liberal, amounting to nearly 80*l.*

**LEAMINGTON.**—On Tuesday evening last a service of a most interesting character took place in the Congregational chapel, Holly Walk, Leamington, in connection with the ordination of Mr. J. E. Slater,

lately a student of Spring-hill College, Birmingham, and the Missionary College, Highgate, London, as a missionary to Calcutta. The chapel was well filled, and all appeared to take a deep interest in the sacred proceedings of the evening. The Rev. Professor Barker, of Spring-hill College, opened the service by reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. J. Mullens, D.D., of India, and now one of the foreign secretaries of the London Missionary Society, described in a graphic and highly interesting manner the field of labour to which Mr. Slater has been appointed, dwelling much on the educational activity now in such powerful operation in the city of Calcutta, and in connection with which Dr. Mullens expressed his great pleasure and interest that Mr. Slater was to carry forward much the same line of work in which he has himself so assiduously laboured for many years, and that he would, in all probability, occupy the same house. The usual questions were asked by the Rev. E. Prust, of Northampton. The ordination prayer, which was characterised by deep emotion, and yet great power and beauty of petition, was offered by the Rev. W. Slater, father of the new missionary and pastor of the church. The Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham, delivered a most able missionary charge from the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians in the 5th chapter of his 2nd Epistle, and 18th verse, "For whether we be beside ourselves, it is to God; or whether we be sober, it is for your cause," after which the solemn engagements of the evening were brought to a close by the offering of an appropriate prayer by the Rev. C. Clemence, B.A., of Nottingham. Many other ministers of the town and neighbourhood expressed their sympathy by being present on the occasion.

**WEDNESBURY NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—On Monday week the foundation-stone of the new Independent church in Russell-street, Wednesbury, was laid, in the absence of Mr. T. S. Hutton, by Samuel Dickinson, Esq., Wolverhampton. The proceedings were commenced by the Rev. John Onley, pastor, who gave out a hymn, after which the Rev. J. Whewell, of Westbromwich, offered prayer. The Rev. J. Onley handed a handsome silver trowel to Mr. S. Dickinson, who laid the stone with the usual benediction, and congratulated the friends of Wednesbury that they had so far succeeded in their undertaking as to witness this ceremony. It was perhaps to be regretted that the offer of 500*l.* which was made by a friend some time back was not secured for them. They would probably have been able to erect a substantial brick or stone building instead of the iron one now contemplated; but as that offer was not embraced, he thought they had acted wisely in determining upon their present course, especially if they can open this place free from debt, which, he believed, they hoped to do. The Rev. T. G. Horton next addressed the meeting. A collection having been made, another hymn was sung, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Walsall. Upwards of 70*l.* was realised. After the open-air ceremony, a public tea-meeting was held, when a large company partook of an excellent repast. In the evening, a public meeting was held in the chapel, at which Samuel Dickinson, Esq., presided. The Rev. J. Jukes, the Rev. B. Way, and the Rev. J. Whewell, addressed the meeting. The Rev. John Onley said that the new church would seat about 600 persons. It was warranted by the builder to be completed in ten or eleven weeks from that day; and its total cost, with organ, would be 1,000*l.* 700*l.* of that amount remained to be collected in three months.

**EARL'S COLNE, ESSEX.**—The recognition services in connection with the settlement of the Rev. Amos H. Stote as pastor of the Baptist Church at Earl's Colne, were held on Tuesday, July 17th. The day being fine, a great many friends came from the neighbouring districts to show their sympathy with the church at Earl's Colne and its newly-chosen pastor, who is from the Rev. O. H. Spurgeon's college. The afternoon service was presided over by the Rev. John Cox, of Ipswich. The Rev. G. Woodrow, of Halstead, began the service by invoking the Divine blessing and giving out a hymn. The Rev. J. Richardson, of Bures, read a suitable portion of Scripture. The Rev. W. Bentley, of Sudbury, then proposed the usual questions to the church and pastor. The former was responded to by J. A. Tawell, Esq., one of the deacons, who in a brief statement related the circumstances which led the church to invite Mr. Stote to become their pastor, and took that opportunity of tendering their thanks publicly to the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon for the succession of excellent supplies which he sent in their time of need, and out of whom Mr. Stote was elected pastor. Mr. Stote, in reply to the question put to him, gave an account of his conversion, call to the ministry, reasons for uniting himself with the Baptist denomination, and the doctrines upon which his ministry would be based. The Rev. J. Cox having spoken, the Rev. G. O. Hirst, (late of Woodbridge, Independent) offered the recognition prayer. The Rev. G. Rogers, theological tutor of the Rev. O. H. Spurgeon's College, then gave the charge to the pastor from 2 Cor. vi. 3, "Giving no offence in anything, that the ministry be not blamed." The Rev. B. Johnson, (Halstead, Independent,) closed the service with prayer. At five o'clock a tea-meeting was held in a barn, kindly lent for the occasion by a member of the Society of Friends. The proceedings of the day were resumed in the chapel at half-past six o'clock, under the presidency of the Rev. G. Rogers,



when the charge was given to the church by the Rev. John Cox. Addresses were subsequently delivered by Mr. H. Hill, Mr. J. Cole, Mr. Spurrier, (all being fellow students with Mr. Stote), and Mr. T. Cradginton, town missionary, of Portsmouth. Each of the speakers spoke in affectionate and hearty terms of their friend and brother, wishing him much prosperity in the sphere of labour to which it is evident the Lord has called him. A few remarks from the Rev. G. Rogers, and the Rev. A. H. Stote, closed a happy and profitable day's services, and one which it is hoped is the precursor of bright and happy days for the church at Earl's Colne.

**HALIFAX.**—On Thursday evening, the 26th ult., Mr. John Naylor, B.A., late of Spring Hill College, Birmingham, was ordained as a missionary to Calcutta (in connection with the London Missionary Society), in Sion Chapel, Halifax. The Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A., read the Scriptures and offered prayer. The Rev. Dr. Mullens then gave a graphic description of Calcutta, and impressively stated its moral and spiritual needs. He said that he engaged in the service of that evening with peculiar interest, not only because their young friend was going to the very city where he himself had spent so many happy years, but also because he was about to be occupied with the very work which had so largely enlisted his own sympathies and energies. He congratulated Mr. Naylor on the honourable and responsible position to which he was designated. The Rev. James Pridie proposed the usual questions, to which the candidate suitably replied. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. John Marsden, B.A., of Kidderminster. The Rev. Professor Bubier, of Spring Hill College, then addressed the missionary on the sentiments with which he might appropriately enter upon his work, and in earnest and affectionate terms assured him of the heartiest approval and sympathy. The Rev. F. Bolton, B.A., of Elland, the Rev. J. C. Gray, and others, also took part in the proceedings, in which the deepest interest was manifested by a large congregation.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EASTBOURNE.**—The third anniversary of the above place of worship was celebrated on Sunday and Monday, the 29th and 30th July. Sermons were preached on the Sabbath by the Rev. R. Hamilton, of Brighton. On the following day a social tea and public meeting took place in the schoolroom, presided over by Daniel Pratt, Esq., of London. The chairman referred to the fact of his having formerly acted as a deacon of the church for many years under the ministry of the Rev. A. Foyster; during the whole of that period he had worked with him most happily, and regarded as one of the great blessings of his life the influence for good of Mr. Foyster over both himself and his family. W. D. Savage, Esq., treasurer, made a report, from which it appeared that the total cost of the church, schoolroom, ground, &c., including interest on borrowed money to midsummer last, was 3,087l. 9s., and that the total contributions amounted to 2,357l. 12s. 6d. During the past year 154l. 9s. 9d. had been collected, and payments made to the extent of 63l. 1s. 2d. Excellent addresses were delivered by the Revs. R. Hamilton, W. Perkins (Wesleyan), A. Foyster, and Messrs. W. D. Savage and W. H. Attwood. The sum collected on the Sabbath amounted to 14l. 19s. 2d., and at the public meeting (including 5l., an additional contribution by Mr. Pratt) there was added 18l. 17s. The debt has therefore been reduced to 696l. 6s. If the whole debt could be speedily removed, the energies of the church would be set free, and the work would go on with greater and happier results.

### Correspondence.

#### ANGLICANISM IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your last issue the writer of "Ecclesiastical Notes" states that the agents of the London Missionary Society occupied the field in the Sandwich Islands previous to the advent of the British Episcopate recently established there, and views the introduction of the Church of England into Hawaii as an unwarrantable intrusion upon the labours of British Nonconformist missionaries. Shortly after the arrival of Queen Emma in this country, other Nonconformist journals indulged in the like vague assertions. Now will you permit one who probably knows more about the Sandwich Islands than the writers referred to, to state that there never was a station of the London Missionary Society in the Sandwich group. The arrangement, agreed to long ago between the directors of the London and the American Missionary Societies, which has been rigidly adhered to, was that the operations of the former of these societies should be confined to that part of Polynesia south of the Equator, and that American Christians should carry on missionary enterprise in pagan islands north of that boundary. Whatever non-episcopal work, therefore, has been going forward in the Sandwich Islands is wholly American,—Congregational and Methodist. Besides, the English bishop of Honolulu was appointed at the urgent request of the late King Kamehameha IV. His Majesty having received the best part of his training under English masters, was ambitious to fashion the constitution of his kingdom as far as possible after the British model. It was no dissatisfaction with the doctrines of the American preachers or any special concern for the spiritual welfare of his subjects that prompted the Kanaka king to ask for the services of an English bishop. Kamehameha being in no sense of the devout religious type. His grand object was to supply what he deemed an essential prop for the Constitution. His brother, too, who has succeeded to the throne, is simply a jolly fellow, and cannot be accused of understanding or caring much about the

dogmas of the Christian faith; but he has inherited the notions of his royal predecessor, about "no bishop, no king." It is only right the public should know, however, that those who have formed a branch of the Anglican communion in the Sandwich Islands did not go uninvited, and judging from the intense ritualistic observances encouraged by the bishop, he seems determined that no mistake shall be made as to what section of the Church he belongs.

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
M. M.

Birmingham.

#### THE PALL MALL GAZETTE SLIPPING.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 26th appears an article headed "Glimpses of Nonconformity." The writer has done us the honour of classing the "Critical New Testament" of Messrs. Blackley and Hawes among recent works of Dissenters, and speaks very slightly of it. Dissenters, I am assured, are prepared to bear with considerable equanimity whatever measure of praise or blame such an immaculate and exalted authority may deign to bestow; only it would be well if it would condescend to consult Clergy Lists and such like; as, had it done so in this case, it would have found that Messrs. Blackley and Hawes are clergymen. So we see the *Pall Mall*, notwithstanding its flourish of trumpets, can simply make slips like its less-cultured neighbours.

Yours, &c.,  
A NONCONFORMIST.

#### THE SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE SOCIETY AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—The past six years have clearly shown the large and important sphere of usefulness that awaited the labours of the society; and the fullest experience has confirmed the wisdom of those means which have been adopted for the promotion of a sound and catholic public opinion in favour of our principles.

The enrolment of members, the adoption of pledges, or the interference in the objects or channels of other people's charities, would have created an amount of prejudice and involved an extent of organisation which would have seriously abridged the influence of the society.

The results, so far as they admit of being traced, are most encouraging: and include the testimony to our principles of nearly every denomination, the steady augmentation of all forms of Christian contribution, the increasing recognition of the Scriptural claims of Christ in nearly every periodical, and the adhesion to the society of almost all the most influential ministers and members of all churches.

The next stage in the progress of our work must be dependent on the earnestness and unanimity with which the churches themselves resolve to adopt apostolic methods of finance, and there is little hope of their doing this, till there be brought about a better understanding between the different denominations, and they are led to regard each other as branches of the one Catholic Church.

As matters are at present each church is so entirely engrossed with its own affairs, and so preoccupied with the working out of its own methods of finance, that they rarely look upon their own standard of giving in comparison with the obligations of Scripture.

This want of catholicity is a great evil, inasmuch as among other things, it precludes the attainment of right views as to the resources, the responsibilities, and the advantages possessed by the whole church of Christ, in these lands, for the relief of suffering, the promotion of religion at home, and the spread of the Gospel in other lands.

As, therefore, the mutual recognition of orthodox and evangelical churches, as forming one visible Catholic Church, is the first step to the adoption of catholic habits of thought and feeling, and as this is the indispensable condition of larger views and habits in the sacred uses of property, it seems to be our duty to promote such recognition in all legitimate ways.

This conviction has already led to the holding of several conferences on the subject of the manifested unity of the visible Catholic Church, in various centres of Christian intelligence; and these have resulted in the frequent and favourable expression of opinion in regard to the proposal of a Catholic Church Congress—whilst all members of orthodox and evangelical churches as such should be free to attend, and thereby recognise each other as Catholic fellow-churchmen.

At such a congress the whole subject of apostolic beneficence would receive an amount of attention, and through its reported discussions would command an influence, which in the present state of the different churches and denominations is hopelessly impossible.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
ROBERT G. CATHER.

#### THE GREAT FIRE AT OTTERY ST. MARY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—You are no doubt aware that a very liberal response was made by the public to the appeals on behalf of the sufferers by the late great fire at Ottery St. Mary. About 3,500l. was collected for the purpose of alleviating the wants of the distressed. A committee was formed, whose duty it was to distribute the money amongst those who had suffered by the fire. As soon as the names of the committee became known, it was suggested by many persons that a considerable portion of this fund would be used in the erection of Church schools; and only a few committee meetings had been held before the sum of 127l. was granted for school purposes. This sum was intended to cover the loss which the school had sustained in furniture, books, &c., and to pay the rent of the house in which the school is at present conducted. This sum was, no doubt, cheerfully granted, as the building in which the school had been held for many years had been burnt down, and it would be thought undesirable that the school should be closed. On Monday, the 19th inst., however, the committee met, and voted no less a sum than 1,000l.—nearly one-third of the whole fund—for the purpose of erecting Church schools, with the understanding that a few hundreds more would be forthcoming, if needed. Now, it is important to consider what are the claims which the Church

schools have upon the relief fund. The fire, undoubtedly, originated at the Church schools, but the building in which the schools were held was not Church property. The property belonged to the feoffees. The grant is made, therefore, not to persons who have lost property by the fire, but is made for the purpose of erecting an entirely new property. The force of this objection is felt in many quarters; therefore another reason is given for the misappropriation of the money. It is said by some persons that such a use of the money is perfectly legitimate, because the school is a great public good, and a great boon to the whole town. This, however, is scarcely true, for the schools are essentially sectarian. No child is allowed to attend to them unless he goes to church, and learns the Church catechism, so that no conscientious Dissenter could allow his child to be educated in these schools. I would not be understood to intimate that if the schools were perfectly unsectarian, if they were the great public good some persons seem to think they are, that, therefore, they have any claim upon the relief fund. If one good institution has a claim upon the relief fund, why not another? In this way any amount of money might be misappropriated. That fund was for the relief of sufferers by the late fire; it was not a fund raised for educational or religious purposes. But another argument for the misappropriation of the money is, that certain sums have been given with the understanding that in case of any money being left, after the cases had been fully investigated and all claims fully met, the surplus money should be used in the erection of the schools. But here I would notice, first of all, that all cases have not been fully investigated, all the claims have not been fully met. A great deal of dissatisfaction still exists in the town, some persons having received only a part of their claims, and several cases have not yet been gone into by the committee. But even supposing this had been the case, what right have any one or two subscribers to decide what shall be done with any surplus money? No doubt many persons who sent money to the fund, if they had thought of a surplus at all, would have stipulated that their money should be used for the alleviation of similar disasters elsewhere; but certain I am that the great majority of subscribers would object to the use of their money for any sectarian purpose whatever. A great number of persons—both Churchmen and Dissenters—will greatly deplore this abuse of a public charity; but unfortunately the Liberal party of this town are not strong enough successfully to oppose the injustice. The course the committee adopted is to be lamented for many reasons, but especially when viewed in relation to other great calamities. We live in an age when the sympathies of the public are easily aroused, and money flows freely in the direction of any great disaster. A committee appointed to distribute a public fund occupies a very responsible position. Even a slight misappropriation of such money, as soon as it becomes known, checks the spirit of benevolence; and a few such instances as the one above will make a hearty response to any public appeal for help an impossibility. Committees can be easily formed in rural districts who will take a pride in their being able to do whatever they please in such matters. They know that no power in their neighbourhood can successfully resist them. We live, however, in the age of a free press; and, as one of those who appealed through various papers on behalf of the sufferers, I feel it to be my duty to place before the public the proceedings of the Ottery Fire Relief Committee; and at the same time, must express my utter disapproval of the use made of money intended for the benefit of those who have suffered by the late fire.

I remain, yours truly,  
R. C. HUTCHINGS,

Independent Minister of Ottery St. Mary.  
July 24, 1866.

#### SCRIPTURE AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A friend has forwarded to me a sermon recently delivered in Gloucester Cathedral by the Rev. Canon Kennaway, on the text from Genesis ix., "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Perhaps you will allow me to make a few observations on this sermon, though I promise you to condense my remarks into a smaller space than the two columns of the local paper occupied by the Canon's discourse.

I trust I entertain as great a reverence for the Divine precept of Holy Scripture as the Canon can possibly feel, and if, like him, I believed that capital punishment was the "inexorable law" of God for murder, I should also feel bound to accept the conclusions so eloquently set forth by him. But, in common with an increasingly large number of Christians, I believe that the Bible as a whole, and the general scope and spirit of the New Testament in particular, may be appealed to as the most authoritative source of opposition to the system of capital punishment under the present Gospel dispensation.

It may be admitted that if the text quoted by the Canon was the only text in the Bible on the subject, it would be a warrant for his arguments and conclusions. But there are many other inspired passages which claim our attention in connection with this question. By the quotation of isolated texts, apart from the general spirit and scope of Scripture, almost any form of wrong and injustice may be apparently authorised.

It is evident that both under the patriarchal and Mosaic dispensations capital punishment was sanctioned in some cases, but by no means even then as an "inexorable law." In those early ages the condition even of the most favoured people was a semi-barbarous and dark one. And is it reasonable to expect that all the civil laws of the world's infancy are to be binding now amid the generally diffused lights of modern civilisation, and of the merciful and benign spirit of Christianity? The Jews in the days of Moses had only just emerged from centuries of bondage, amid the degrading influences of Pagan Egypt. They were idolatrous, grossly ignorant, blasphemous, and altogether "a stiff-necked generation." Hence they needed laws very different from those of civilised Christendom.

Under the Mosaic dispensation some thirty offences were capital, including gathering sticks on the Sabbath-day. If that dispensation is still binding on one point, it is so on all. Slavery and polygamy were then permitted. Does the Canon argue for these now? Surely not. In his sermon he appears to relinquish the Mosaic laws, and falls back on those of the patriarchal age, as being universal and permanent.

Now it is very remarkable that the only two murders specially recorded in Scripture as occurring during the



patriarchal age are those by Cain and by Lamech. And it does not appear that the death of the murderer followed in either case. That by Cain was the worst murder possibly conceivable. "The first being born of woman stained the young earth with the first human blood—and that blood was the blood of a brother; it was not only a murder but a fratricide—committed on the very threshold of the altar, the blood of the sacrifice and of the murdered mingling. And the Lord set a mark upon Cain lest any finding him should kill him." He had shed man's blood, innocent blood, a brother's blood—and yet he was marked—that his blood might not be shed. Cain might have been spared for the soul-healing repentance for which our legislation denies the opportunity. Who shall say whether, as he bent beneath a 'punishment greater than he could bear,' the rock within may not have melted and have gushed forth in tears of acceptable penitence! There is no violence in this presumption; for though Scripture says, 'A fugitive and a vagabond shalt thou be in the earth,' the same Scriptures distinctly tell us that 'Cain went out from the presence of the Lord and dwelt in the Land of Nod, on the east of Eden,'—that he had a numerous posterity, and that he built a city named Enoch. This seems scarcely compatible with the fact of Cain's having continued to be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth. Viewed in any light, however, this case, even if it stood alone, furnishes a distinct, indelible, undeniable proof, that the passage in Genesis ix. 6, is not a mandate so much as a temporary permission" (Phillips' "Vacation Thoughts").

I will further quote from a pamphlet, entitled, "Capital Punishment," by the Rev. Henry Christman, M.A., F.R.S., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Speaking of the passage, Genesis ix. 6, he says, "Sacrifices were of patriarchal obligation; circumcision was of patriarchal obligation, yet the first have been forbidden and the latter remitted by the express authority of the Gospel. We are not therefore entitled to continue the use of capital punishment simply on the ground that it was of Divine authority during the patriarchal ages, unless we are prepared to adopt animal sacrifices and circumcision as resting on the same ground."

We may securely rest on the broad principles of love, mercy, and true justice which characterise Christianity. No isolated texts can be fairly interpreted if they appear to justify evident injustice, to legalise cruelty, or to promote (as capital punishment does) the insecurity of society and the confusion of law. Paul sent back the slave Onesimus to his master; but is this isolated act a Scripture warrant for slavery now-a-days? Certainly not.

No Scripture can fairly be adduced warranting us in taking away criminals' lives, if abundant experience demonstrates (as it does in various countries) that such an extreme measure can be safely dispensed with. No Scripture warrants us in condemning men to death on merely circumstantial evidence, as Pelizzoni was sentenced in 1864 for the Saffron-hill murder, though, through strenuous exertions on his behalf, he was afterwards pardoned. Still more recently an innocent man was tried (June, 1866) for the Cannon-street murder, and had it not been for the efforts of his friends he would probably have been convicted and hanged; for, as the *Spectator* remarked on his case:—"Never did circumstances tell so terribly against an innocent man." Christian mercy never sanctions the hanging of criminals who may be the unfortunate victims of natural moral impotence or hereditary mania, however subtle in its manifestations. Yet this happens.

Christian justice implies no sentimental weakness. It involves no impunity to murderers; but neither does it sanction that even these should be destroyed without regard to their possible reform on the one hand, or, on the other, to the almost irresistible temptations and the miserable privations which may have formed their antecedents—their orphanage or parental neglect, or perhaps even parental nurture in vice and crime, in squalor, ignorance, and passion. Let not the priest or the Levite pass by such, or hand them pitilessly to the hangman; for, assuredly, the Divine Consoler would not so have done. Neither does He sanction it now, in the perfection of His sacred wisdom and in the glory of His just mercy.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,  
LONDINENSIS.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, Lord SHAFTESBURY, referring to Mr. Beales's proclamation summoning a meeting in Hyde Park on the next Monday, inquired whether the placard gave a correct account of the interview between Mr. Walpole and the deputation from the Reform League. Lord DREBY, in reply, made a statement similar to that of Mr. Walpole in the Lower House; and in conclusion, said he trusted that the leaders of the movement would see from experience of the past to what dangers a persistence in their plan would lead, but if they, notwithstanding, should persist in what the Government believed to be a violation of the law, they must be held responsible for any consequences that might ensue.

#### CONSECRATION OF CHURCHYARDS (NO. 2) BILL.

On the order of the day for going into committee on this bill,

Lord REDESDALE said he was still in correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury with reference to the measure, and thought it would not be proper for him to press the bill forward without having the sanction of the right rev. bench.

The Bishop of LONDON said that he and his right rev. brethren were very much obliged to the noble lord for having taken the subject in hand. Without discussing the complicated questions raised by the bill, he would remark that a very large portion of the expenses were incurred not in connection with the consecration but with securing the title to the ground added. He had ascertained from statistics furnished him that the cost of consecration within London was not more than 14l. 10s.; when out of London the

travelling expenses of course increased the charges; but on an average the total charge, including the expenses of registration, even when out of London, did not amount to more than 18l. It was, however, desirable that the cost should be decreased if possible, and any means which could be devised by the noble lord to that end would be well considered by the right rev. bench.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY remarked that his information led him to believe that the expenses of consecration often amounted to 70l. He knew of no valid objection to the bill, and would be glad to hear from the right rev. bench on what grounds they opposed its progress.

Earl BEAUCHAMPE observed that the principal expenses in connection with consecrations arose from the investigation of title, but he did not see anything in this bill to meet the case of a complicated title. He thought it would be better to defer legislation till they could pass a measure of a more comprehensive character.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY did not see why their Lordships could not proceed with the consideration of the bill, and hear any objection which the right rev. bench might have to urge.

Lord REDESDALE remarked that his first bill was certainly of a more simple character, but he felt bound to meet the objection that it would seem to institute a consecration by Act of Parliament. The present bill was directed to meeting legal difficulties, and in no way interfered with episcopal authority. He would ask their Lordships to go into committee on the bill, with the understanding that the objections of the most rev. and right rev. prelates should be considered before the measure was passed.

The Bishop of LONDON should be quite ready to enter into the difficult questions which, in his opinion, would arise on the preamble and other parts of the bill, but he thought it would be a wasting of their Lordships' time to do so. He might observe, however, that in the preamble things were taken for granted which, so far from being at all settled, were the subject of grave question. Again, he did not think the bill afforded sufficient security that ground to be added to churchyards would be conveyed in perpetuity. This was an important point, because the expense of consecration depended in a very large degree on the investigation of title. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of POWIS said that if it were intended to dispense with consecration in any case, the language used upon that point ought to be most explicit.

Lord REDESDALE said the preamble of the bill very clearly explained the intention to which the clause subsequently gave effect. The principle was clearly established, that any additions to a consecrated building became likewise consecrated by the mere fact of being attached to the original edifice. The principle, he thought, was one which might still more fairly be applied to ground than to buildings.

The House then resolved itself into a committee upon the bill, which was agreed to with some verbal amendments.

The British Columbia Bill was read a second time, and a number of other bills were severally advanced a stage.

Their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to seven o'clock.

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS IN LONDON.

On Friday, Lord SHAFTESBURY, objecting to the use of Hyde Park for public meetings, but considering that some open site should be left free for such occasions, announced his intention at a future period, should the question of legality in respect of public meetings in Hyde Park be decided in the negative, to move an address to the Crown for the provision of some open space near the metropolis where public meetings and discussions could take place free from official control.

Lord DREBY declined to give any specific pledge as to a hypothetical resolution, but readily admitted that it would be desirable to provide some place where public meetings could be held, and promised that the subject should receive the consideration of the Government.

Lord REDESDALE thought that whatever might be the legal decision upon the point, Hyde Park was not a proper place in which to convene public meetings, and instanced parks which had been presented to the public by Sir F. Crossley and others, which were expressly prohibited from being used for political or other meetings.

#### RAILWAY BILLS.

Lord REDESDALE then moved a series of amendments to the standing orders affecting railway bills, which gave rise to a considerable discussion, one requiring a deposit of eight per cent. of the estimated cost provoking opposition from Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY and Lord CLANRICARDE, upon the ground that it would interfere with the construction of railways for the public benefit. Upon a division, the proposition of Lord Redesdale was adopted by a majority of twenty-four to twelve. The other resolutions were also agreed to.

A number of other bills were advanced a stage.

#### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Lord CLANRICARDE moved for a return of railway accidents reported to the Board of Trade, and of any regulations enforced by the Board upon the railway companies, and justified the motion by the frequent accidents which, he contended, arose from preventable causes. Lord BELMORE objected to the motion on the ground of the difficulty of supplying the information asked for; and, with respect to the latter portion, he explained there were no such regulations as were referred to. The motion was then withdrawn.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes past seven o'clock.

On Monday, in answer to Lord EUBY, the Earl of DREBY stated that the public prayer ordered to be read in depreciation of pestilence was certainly not reconcilable with the fact that cholera had made its appearance, but no order had been given for its alteration.

#### CONSECRATION OF CHURCHYARDS (NO. 2) BILL.

Lord REDESDALE moved that the order for the third reading of this bill be discharged.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY was understood to object to the bill being dropped.

Lord REDESDALE regretted to be compelled to withdraw the bill, but on such a subject he held that it was desirable there should be a general concurrence of opinion. As that could not be secured, he deemed it best, under all the circumstances of the case, to withdraw the bill.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY said that no reason having been given for the withdrawal of the bill, he should feel it his duty to divide the House against the motion.

Their Lordships divided—

For the motion	...	28
Against it	...	19
Majority for		—9

The order for the third reading was therefore discharged.

The Thames Navigation, and several other bills, were read a second time. The New Forest Poor Relief Bill, the Rochdale Vicarage, the Inland Revenue, and other bills, passed through committee. The British Columbia Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, the Public Works Loans (Ireland) Bill, the Foreign Jurisdiction Act Amendment Bill, and others, were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday, the Public Libraries Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The following bills were withdrawn, after appropriate funeral orations from their authors:—Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, Sea-coast Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, Charitable Donations and Bequests (Ireland) Bill, and the Finsbury Estate Bill.

The Inland Revenue, Colonial Branch Mints, and Tramways (Ireland) Act Amendment Bills were read a third time and passed.

#### IRISH TENANT-RIGHT.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE, in withdrawing his Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill, explained the motives of the late Government in introducing it, and justified the principles on which it was founded; and, while throwing on the present Government the responsibility of dealing with the question next session, he reserved to himself the liberty to take it up again if they declined. Lord NAAS admitted that many acts of injustice had been committed by Irish landlords, and the expediency of preventing the recurrence of them, if possible, by legislation; but, though he should be glad to see his way to a measure which would secure compensation to tenants for real improvements without interfering with the just rights of property, speaking on behalf of the Government, he declined to give any pledge on the subject. Mr. GLADSTONE, after some remarks on the present unsatisfactory state of the law, and the vague character of Lord Naas's declaration, repeated Mr. Fortescue's pledge to take up the bill next session if the Government did not deal with it. The order was discharged after a long conversation.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to six o'clock.

#### OUR DOCKYARD EXPENDITURE.

The House, on Thursday, at a morning sitting, was occupied in a discussion of the accounts and the general administration of the navy, originated by Mr. SEELY, who went in minute detail into the accounts of the different dockyards, pointing out important discrepancies in them, and contending that in various items, such as new works, repairs, wages, &c., they showed great extravagance and waste. Sir J. PAKINGTON admitted that on several points indicated by Mr. Seely a reduction of expenditure was possible, and pledged himself to study economy as far as was compatible with maintaining the navy in a complete state of efficiency. Mr. T. G. BAREING made some observations in defence of the late Board of Admiralty, and the discussion was continued till four o'clock by Mr. Watkin, Colonel Sykes, and Mr. Samuda.

#### JAMAICA.

Mr. GILPIN, who had upon the paper notice of a motion for the production of correspondence on the subject of the conduct of naval officers in the late deplorable occurrences in Jamaica, said that he would bring forward the question on the next evening, and it was his intention to divide the House upon it.

#### THE EXTRADITION TREATY BILL.

Mr. M'CULLAGH TORRENS gave notice that, on the motion for the second reading of the Extradition Treaty Bill, he would move that it be read a second time that day three months.

#### THE NELSON COLUMN.

In reply to Admiral Walcott, Lord J. MANNERS said he was happy to be able to state that two of the lions were already completed in bronze, another was on the eve of completion, and there was every reason to hope that by the end of autumn the four lions would be fairly established in their proper places. (Hear, hear.)

#### DWELLINGS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.

Alderman LUSK asked the Secretary to the Treasury



when he would lay upon the table of the House the rules and regulations under which, by virtue of an Act passed this session, loans were to be granted towards extending the provision with regard to improved dwellings for the labouring classes. Mr. HUNT said the rules and regulations were not yet framed, but were likely to be completed in a few days, and they would be laid upon the table as soon as possible.

#### SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Mr. HADFIELD (in the absence of Mr. Cheetham) asked the President of the Poor-law Board whether he had any intention to bring in a bill, at the commencement of the next session, to relieve schools set apart for religious instruction upon the Sunday from the liability to pay parochial and other rates. Mr. HARDY said the subject of exemptions from rating was one which had lately attracted a great deal of attention, and it would receive the best consideration of the Government; but he could not undertake to bring in a measure upon it at the beginning of the next session.

#### HYDE PARK.

At the evening sitting, Mr. WALPOLE, in reply to a question from Mr. Osborne, explained the intentions of the Government in reference to the proposed meeting in Hyde Park on the following Monday. He stated that the account in the *Times* of the interview between himself and the deputation from the Reform League was substantially correct, and that Mr. Beales and his friends, in issuing their placard, had acted under an entire misconception of what had passed. What he had promised was to give every facility for trying the question of right, and not to make any demonstration of force if the deputation would guarantee the preservation of order in the Park. As to the proposed meeting on Monday, he told them that their application must be made in writing, and that, having taken the opinion of his colleagues, he would return an answer in writing. His account of the interview, he mentioned, was confirmed by Mr. Holyoake, and, the application in writing having only reached him about six o'clock on Wednesday (when the placards must have been printed and circulated), he had officially replied that, pending the legal decision of the question, the Government could not allow a meeting in Hyde Park, but would offer no opposition to it being held on Primrose-hill.

Mr. MILL stated that Mr. Beales had just empowered him to express the regret of the deputation that a misunderstanding had occurred, which they did not attribute in any way to Mr. Walpole, whose tone had left on them the most favourable impression. Speaking for themselves, they engaged not to take advantage of that misunderstanding, and to do nothing which could lead to another collision; but whether they would accept the offer to hold a meeting at Primrose-hill, or would refrain altogether from holding a meeting, could not be decided until a meeting of the Council of the Reform League had been held.

#### THE EXHAUSTION AT FRANKFORT.

In answer to questions from Mr. Goschen and Mr. Otway, Lord STANLEY stated that the Prussian Government disclaimed having threatened to enforce by pillage the demand made on the city of Frankfort for a contribution of 2,000,000*l.*, though no doubt some such language had been used by the military authorities. No request had been made to the English Government to arbitrate in the matter, nor, indeed, had we any *locus standi*, but in answer to the inquiries made as to the protection which would be afforded to British subjects, he had received very satisfactory assurances. The Grand Duke of Baden was at present engaged in negotiating an armistice between the Federals and the Prussians, but he was not yet aware with what success.

#### THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT IN IRELAND.

Lord NAAS, in answer to Mr. Osborne, said it would be necessary to introduce a bill as soon as possible to prolong the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland.

#### THE HELSTON ELECTION.

The adjourned debate on the Helston Election was resumed, and on a division Mr. Lowe's resolution, which affirms that when the votes are equal the returning officers ought to return all the candidates, was carried by 135 to 6.

#### RAILWAYS.

Major JERVIS moved an address for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the railways in this country, particularly as to their ability to fulfil their engagements to the public, having due regard to the interests of all parties concerned. After some remarks from Mr. CHILDERS—who insisted on the necessity of providing some means for winding-up English railway companies,—from Mr. Selwyn, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Scourfield, and Mr. Goldney, Sir S. NORTHCOOTE pointed out that the Board of Trade had already power to institute an inquiry into the material condition of any railway, and promised that it should be exercised on due complaint being made. He declined to appoint a Commission, but engaged during the recess to consider the expediency of introducing a bill for the winding-up of English railways. The motion was withdrawn. The House went into Committee of Supply, and a vote was agreed to of 4,970*l.* for the purchase of gun-metal to be employed in the construction of the Prince Consort's Memorial.

#### BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. LOWE moved the British Museum estimate, amounting to 102,704*l.*, being an increase of 4,580*l.* on last year's estimate. This increase, he explained, occurred in the items of salaries, house expenses, and purchases, and the increase in salaries was caused chiefly by the superannuation of Mr. Panizzi, who,

after thirty-four years' service, had retired on full salary. After mentioning some of the principal acquisitions made during the last year, Mr. LOWE insisted strongly on the necessity of enlarging the Museum, showing how inadequate the present accommodation was for the display of the collections.

After a brief conversation, embracing the topics usually discussed on these occasions—the necessity of enlarging the Museum, the separation of the collections, and the expediency of opening the Museum in the evening, &c.—the vote was agreed to.

The remainder of the votes in Class IV., relating to Education, Science, and Art, and a large number of Supplementary Civil Service Estimates, including a vote of 2,000*l.* for Lord Palmerston's monument, were also agreed to.

Various orders were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

#### REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

At a morning sitting on Friday, the House went into committee on this bill.

On clause 10, Mr. POWELL moved the omission of certain words, with a view to prevent managers being deprived of their due authority in the management of these schools. Mr. M'LAREN observed that the success of these institutions in Scotland depended mainly on the absence of red-tapeism. Mr. HORSFALL, in supporting the amendment, complained of the mischief done by the improper interference of the Government in the management of reformatory schools. Mr. HAMBURY said that the amendment would meet with the almost unanimous approval of the managers of reformatories. Mr. CAVE thought it was only right when public money was granted to these schools, that the Government should have some control, in order to see that it was properly applied. The amendment was rejected by 48 to 22 votes.

On clause 12, Mr. WHALLEY moved an amendment, the object of which was that the religion of a child should be deemed to be that of the parents, and not be left to be decided by the magistrate. Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGHESSEN admitted that the subject was one of difficulty, but thought it would be better to leave the question of a child's religion to be determined by the magistrates, upon the register of baptism, or the other best evidence he could obtain. Mr. WHALLEY explained that his chief object was to prevent the children of Protestant parents being treated as Roman Catholics. He complained of the practice among the Catholic priests, especially in large towns, of making a circuit of the cottages of working men, and subjecting children, with or without the consent of their parents, to rites of baptism. Mr. WALDEGRAVE-LESLIE called the hon. member to order, and complained of his occupying a prominent position on the front Opposition bench, which, by the rules of the House, was limited to privy councillors and gentlemen who had been members of the executive Government. Mr. WHALLEY would not follow the example of the hon. member by entering into any personal matter, nor would he be deterred by him from continuing his remarks. Asserting that there existed among the Catholic priests a formidable organisation for the persecution—to ruin almost to death—of people who dared to expose this system of proselytising, he instanced the case which had been frequently before the courts, of a woman of the Protestant persuasion who had been persecuted for years for remonstrating against the surreptitious baptism of her children according to the rights of the Romish Church. Ultimately, the amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. O'REILLY moved in the same clause an amendment, the object of which was to ensure the keeping of creed registers in the schools. Rejected by 38 to 27 votes.

Mr. POWELL proposed another amendment in the clause to the effect that a minister of religion of the same persuasion as the child should, on the representation of the parents, enter at certain fixed days to afford religious instruction to such child. After a brief discussion the amendment was negatived without a division, and the clause was then agreed to. On clause 14, Mr. HENLEY said as it was likely to lead to some debate he should move that the chairman report progress. The motion was agreed to, and the House resumed.

#### THE HABEAS CORPUS.

At the evening sitting, Mr. MAGUIRE gave notice that he should move an amendment to the proposal to prolong the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. He should take this step on the ground that the state of affairs in Ireland on which the late Government justified their application to Parliament to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland no longer existed; that the late assizes showed a great diminution in crime; and that there was a total absence of political excitement in that country.

#### PROXY VOTING.

Sir S. NORTHCOOTE, in replying to some observations of Mr. D. GRIFFITH, agreed that there were great objections in many cases to the present system of voting by proxy at the meetings of public companies, and expressed a hope that next year something might be done to amend it.

#### TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS.

The O'CONNOR DON, in bringing under the notice of the House the treatment of emigrants on board the steamers plying between Liverpool and New York, drew a lamentable picture of the overcrowding and deficient food on board these ships, and traced to these causes the recent outbreaks of cholera among the emigrants. Mr. ADDERLEY, in replying, pointed out that all these cases had occurred among the Dutch emigrants, whose shipment in these vessels had been

stopped. He denied that any blame attached to the emigration agents, for all the provisions of the Passengers Act had been carried out, and he did not see that these provisions could be materially improved. Mr. CARDWELL remarked that the Emigration Commissioners had power to remedy these shortcomings if complaints were made to them; and the general administration of the Commissioners, and of the particular company impugned, was eulogised by Mr. Lusk and Mr. Graves; while Mr. Maguire, Mr. Hadfield, Dr. Brady, and Mr. Rearden, insisted on the necessity of further inquiry.

#### IRISH RAILWAYS.

On the motion for going into committee on the Railways (Ireland) Temporary Advances Bill, Mr. HENLEY asked for some further explanation of what he called a very exceptional measure, and expressed a hope that it would not be converted into a precedent.

Mr. CHILDERS reminded the House that the Loan Commissioners had already advanced about 1,000,000*l.* for the construction of railways in Ireland, and to repay that by annual instalments the companies had been in the habit of borrowing money on debentures. But during the present year the repayment of these debentures had been demanded by the holders, and the directors having found it impossible to borrow money on any terms, it had been thought advisable to afford them temporary relief in this way. The Public Loan Commissioners, he explained, would be the sole judges of the security; and the other conditions were that the money should only be applicable to the repayment of debentures and *bond fide* advances—not of Lloyd's bonds or other irregular securities—and that the rate of interest should not be lower than the interest on the securities which the loan would replace.

Mr. A. GRANT maintained that the bill was in reality an advance of public money for the benefit of private capitalists—a very dangerous principle, if this measure was to be drawn into a precedent.

After Mr. GLADSTONE had given some further explanation of the nature of the bill,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the present Government had taken up the bill as a matter of public convenience, because there was a prospect of all the rolling-stock being seized and the railway communication of Ireland stopped, and also because the persons interested having looked upon it as settled, and having made their arrangements accordingly, it would have been an act of injustice to them to allow the bill to drop.

After some observations from Mr. MONSELL, Mr. BLAKE, and other Irish members, in support of the bill, it passed through committee.

The Landed Estates Courts (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

Several hours were occupied in the consideration in committee of the Public Health Bill.

The remaining business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock.

#### MR. JUSTICE NAPIER.

On Monday, in answer to Mr. O'Beirne, Lord NAAS, in reference to the appointment of Mr. Napier to the Lord Justiceship of Appeal in Ireland, read a letter from the right hon. gentleman to Lord Derby, stating that owing to the impression on the public mind—mistaken though it was—that his defect of hearing was an obstacle to his performing the duties of a judge, he felt it right to withdraw from the office to which he had been appointed.

Mr. MAGUIRE wished to ask the noble lord whether he had received a similar letter from Lord Chancellor Blackburne. [No answer was given to this question.]

#### PARK-LANE.

In answer to Mr. D. Griffith, Lord J. MANNERS said that the present opportunity, before the railings of Hyde Park were replaced, would be used to consider the propriety of widening Park-lane.

#### THE LANCASTER RIFLE.

In answer to Mr. Osborne, General PEEL said that the Lancaster rifle, after having been converted into a breech-loader, shot better than either the Enfield or five grooved rifle.

#### THE GERMAN DIET.

In answer to Mr. Otway, Lord STANLEY said that instructions were sent to her Majesty's Minister at Frankfort to follow the German Diet to such place as that body retired within the limits of the Confederation, and he had retired to Augsburg. At present the Germanic Confederation must be looked on as practically extinct.

#### MR. BRIGHT'S LETTER.

Mr. B. COCHRANE complained of a statement in the *Morning Star* in reference to a letter of Mr. Bright to the Reform League, urging the meeting of that body, in which he was charged with misstatement as to its date, being subsequent to the announcement by the Home Secretary that the meeting would not be allowed to take place in Hyde Park. In fact, the letter, though written on the day of the announcement, was not published until four days afterwards, and his statement was substantially correct. Mr. M'LAREN pointed out that this was untrue. Mr. Bright had never sent the letter to the newspapers. He sent it to a private individual, who thought fit to publish it. Mr. HADFIELD called attention to the fact that these statements were made in the absence of the hon. member for Birmingham. This course of proceeding was not in accordance with the usual practice of the House or with English feeling.

The Appropriation Bill was read a second time.

#### FORTIFICATIONS.

On going into committee on the Fortifications



(Provision for Expenses) Bill, Mr. OSBORNE objected to its passing without discussion, and proceeded to contend that the whole plan to which the House originally consented had been altered; and whereas the original estimate was eleven millions, the expenditure would be nearly thirty. He urged that there was yet time to pause in this reckless expenditure.

General PEEL was unable to give an exact account of the state of the fortifications at present. There need have been no Fortification Bill introduced this year, as there were ample funds in hand; but this estimate was for a new work at Tilbury, for the defence of the mouth of the Thames, and this he deemed it necessary to submit to the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that the original estimate for fortifications was not eleven, but five millions, although it grew to between six and seven. He did not think that a proposal for new fortifications ought to be made at this period of the session, and in the form in which it was made. In the present state of the finances, and with a surplus in hand, he objected to this sum being raised by loan, instead of being taken out of the revenue.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that her Majesty's present Government were not responsible for the expenses of fortifications. But as it happened that the original application for a vote for fortifications was made on the 23rd of July, 1860, the period of the session could hardly be made an objection for dealing with that subject now. The money required was in hand, but it was thought best to state the proposition to the House. If the House seriously objected to proceeding with the vote at this time, he would not press it.

Colonel SYKES and Captain VIVIAN objected to the whole plan of fortifications as utterly useless for purposes of defence, and urged the withdrawal of the vote.

Some further discussion took place, in the course of which Mr. WATKIN drew attention to the earth-work defences found so effectual in the American war; Mr. O'BRIEN recommended that the forts should be plated with iron; and Mr. HOESMAN reminded the House of the circumstances under which the first loan for fortifications was raised. Ultimately, Sir S. NORTHGOTE, on behalf of the Government, withdrew the bill, undertaking that next session every such new work should be brought before the House in the shape of an estimate.

The remaining clauses of the Public Health Bill were discussed in committee, and agreed to.

The Reformatory Schools Bill passed through committee.

The Industrial Schools Bill was also taken in committee, and the first twenty-four clauses were agreed to.

A number of other bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at five minutes past two o'clock.

#### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

The following memorandum has been prepared by the medical officer of the Privy Council, on the precautions to be taken against cholera, under the regulations recently issued by the Lords of the Council and otherwise:—

1. Asiatic cholera, which for more than a year past has again been affecting in succession many parts of continental Europe, has recently shown some disposition to spread in a few parts of England. It is probable that henceforth, for some weeks or months to come, the disease will be seen, in more or less considerable groups of cases, in other parts of this country. It is possible that in some such parts, amid predisposing conditions, the disease may suddenly become of great local importance. And under these circumstances the Lords of her Majesty's Council have seen fit (by Order dated July 14) to put in force the provisions of the Diseases Prevention Act, 1855.

2. Also their Lordships have seen fit to issue regulations under the Act. Those regulations (contained in two Orders of Council, dated respectively the 20th and the 21st of July) direct the appointed local authorities to do in their respective districts, so far as necessary, certain things, which are chiefly of the nature of medical relief. The authorities who have to give effect to those medical relief regulations are as follows:—First, within the metropolis, with the exception of the City of London, the respective vestries or district boards of the several parishes or districts; secondly, outside the metropolis, and also in the three Unions of the City of London, the Boards of Guardians or Overseers of the Poor of the several unions, parishes, and places respectively. The main objects for which the regulations purport to provide are briefly, and in the words of the statute, as follows:—"For the speedy interment of the dead; for house-to-house visitation, for the dispensing of medicines, guarding against the spread of disease, and affording to persons afflicted by or threatened with such epidemic, endemic, or contagious diseases, such medical aid and such accommodation as may be required." In order that these objects should be promptly and adequately fulfilled in any district where cholera may show itself, it is necessary that all authorities who will be responsible for fulfilling them should betimes, in their respective districts, reconsider and prearrange the measures which, in case of need, are to be taken. Therefore the regulations require that in all cases (not only in cases where cholera is actually present within the jurisdiction) an immediate meeting of the authority shall be held, and certain preparatory directions be given. But, except to this extent, no action under the Diseases Prevention Act is required of any district, unless cholera be actually present there.

3. There are other respects, however, in which local action has to be taken against cholera, and in which the interests of the public health require, above everything, that the action should be taken from beforehand. This precautionary action against cholera (as against many other diseases) is an object for which the Nuisances

Removal Acts enable local provision to be made. The authorities who have to administer these Acts are in many places the same, but in many other places (chiefly wherever there are town councils, improvement commissioners, or local boards of health) are not the same, as the authorities who have to act under the Medical Relief Regulations. The Lords of the Council have no authority to issue regulations or orders for any purposes of the Nuisances Removal Acts. But a year ago, in anticipation of the danger which now threatens the country, their Lordships drew the attention of nuisance authorities, and of the public generally, to the renewed presence of Asiatic cholera in Europe, and suggested the precautionary proceedings which, under the circumstances, were called for. It was their Lordships' hope, that, after this warning, the interval which might elapse before a reappearance of cholera in England would be vigorously used by the nuisance authorities of the country in preparing their respective districts for the contingency which has now come. The paper which was circulated on the above occasion by the Lords of the Council (the General Memorandum on the proceedings which are advisable in places attacked or threatened by epidemic disease) is now again commended by their Lordships to the consideration of nuisance authorities and of the public. And on the present occasion parts of it must be specially insisted on.

4. In relation to Asiatic cholera, as now threatening us, there are two principal dangers against which extreme and exceptional vigilance ought to be used. First, there is the danger of drinking water which is in any (even the slightest) degree tainted by house refuse or other like kinds of filth; as where there is outflow, leakage, or filtration, from sewers, house drains, privies, cesspools, foul ditches, or the like, into streams, springs, or wells, from which the supply of water is drawn, or into the subsoil in which the wells are situated: a danger which may exist on a small scale, as at the pump or dip-well of a private house, or on a large scale, as in the sources of supply of public waterworks. And, secondly, there is the danger of breathing air which is made foul with effluvia from the same sorts of impurity. Information as to the high degree in which those two dangers affect the public health in ordinary times, and as to the extreme degree of importance which attaches to them at times when any diarrhoeal disease is epidemic, has now for so many years been set before the public by this department and otherwise that the larger works of drainage and water supply by which the dangers are permanently obviated for large populations, and also the minor structural improvements by which separate households are secured against the dangers, ought long ago to have come into universal use. It is to be feared that on a very large scale this wise course has not been adopted, and that even yet, in very many instances, temporary security has to be found in measures of a palliative kind. So far as such is the case, attention is most earnestly called to those parts of the general memorandum which relate to the matters in hand. All chief sources of the one danger may be held in check as follows—by immediate thorough removal of every sort of house-refuse and other filth which is now accumulated, by preventing future accumulations of the same sort, by attention to all defects of house-drains and sinks by which offensive smells are let into houses, by thorough washing and lime-whiting of uncleanly premises, especially of such as are densely occupied, and by disinfection, very freely and very frequently employed, in and around about houses, wherever there are receptacles or conduits of filth, wherever there is filth-sodden porous earth, wherever anything else in or under or about the house tends to make the atmosphere foul. As provision against the other danger, it is essential that immediate and searching examination of sources of water supply should be made in all cases where the source is in any degree open to the suspicion of impurity; examination both of private and of public supplies; and where pollution is discovered everything practicable should be done to prevent the pollution from continuing, or, if this object cannot be attained, to prevent the water from being drunk.\* The examination of sources of water supply should of course extend to all receptacles of water storage, such as the tanks and reservoirs of public supply, and the butts and cisterns of private houses.

5. That such precautions as the above (never unimportant where human health is to be preserved) are supremely important when the spread of cholera is to be prevented is a truth, which will be best understood when the manner in which cholera spreads is considered. Happily for mankind, cholera is so little contagious, in the sense in which small pox and typhus are commonly called contagious, that if proper precautions are taken where it is present, there is scarcely any risk that the disease will spread to persons who nurse and otherwise closely attend upon the sick. But cholera has a certain peculiar contagiousness of its own, now to be explained, which, where sanitary circumstances are bad, can operate with terrible force, and at considerable distances from the sick. It appears to be characteristic of cholera—not only of the disease in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest diarrhoea which the epidemic influence can produce, that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective; that the patient's power of infecting other persons is represented almost or quite exclusively by those discharges; that they, however, are comparatively non-infective at the moment when they are discharged, but afterwards, while undergoing decomposition, acquire their maximum of infective power; that, if they be cast away without previous disinfection, they impart their own infective quality to the excremental matters with which they mingle, in filth-sodden earth or in depositories and conduits of filth, and to the effluvia which those excremental matters evolve; that, if the infective material, by leakage or seepage from drains or cesspools, or otherwise, gets access, even in the smallest

\* If, unfortunately, the only water which for a time can be got should be open to suspicion of dangerous organic impurity, it ought at least to be boiled before it is used for drinking, but then not to be drunk later than twenty-four hours after it has been boiled. Or, under medical or other skilled direction, water in quantities sufficient for one day's drinking in the house may be disinfected by a very careful use of Condy's red disinfectant fluid. This should be added to the water (with stirring or shaking) in such number of drops that the water an hour afterwards shall have the faintest pink colour which the eye can distinctly perceive. Filtering of the ordinary kind cannot by itself be trusted to purify water, but is a good addition to either of the above processes. It cannot be too distinctly understood that dangerous qualities of water are not obviated by the addition of wine or spirits.

quantity, directly or through porous soil, to wells or other sources of drinking water, it can infect, in the most dangerous manner, very large volumes of the water; that the infective influence of choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing, towels, and like things have been imbued with them, and renders these things, if not disinfected, capable (as the cholera patient himself, would be capable, under the same conditions) of spreading the disease in places whither they are sent for washing or other purposes; that, in the above described ways, even a single case of disease, perhaps of the slightest degree, and perhaps quite unsuspected in its neighbourhood, may, if local circumstances co-operate, exert a terribly infective power on considerable masses of population. "If local circumstances co-operate," however, is the stated condition for that possibility; and it will be observed that the essence of the sanitary precautions, which have been recommended to nuisance authorities and others is to annihilate those "local circumstances." The choleraic infection does not seem able largely to injure any population unless a filthy state of things be presupposed. It is presupposed that the atmosphere or the drinking water of the population is impure with the most loathsome of impurities; that the infective material has had opportunities of action which decent cleanliness would not have afforded it; that, in inefficient drains or cesspools, or other like depositories, it has had time to develop its own infective power, and to render other stagnating filth equally infective with itself; and that from such foci of infection the disgusting leaven of the disease has spread, in air or water, to be breathed or swallowed by the population. In this view of the case it will be understood that works of sewerage, house drainage, and water supply, properly executed and properly used, give to town populations an almost absolute security that cholera, if introduced among them, can have no means of spreading its infection. And equally it will be understood that, in the absence of those permanent safeguards, no approach to such security can be got without incessant cleanings and disinfections, or without extreme vigilance against every possible contamination of drinking water.

6. It is highly important that the public should not be under any misapprehension as to the course by which the above-defined sanitary objects (so far as the law provides for them) may be attained. The administration of the Nuisances Removal Acts is a matter of exclusively local jurisdiction. Over the various nuisance authorities, in whose hands it is vested, neither the Privy Council nor any other department of her Majesty's Government is empowered to exercise control. The authorities in question are elective bodies, chosen as their constituencies will, and each constituency, in exercising its electoral right, has, in effect, the means of deciding for itself whether the district which it inhabits shall be wholesomely or unwholesomely kept. The Lords of the Council have no other function appointed for them in this matter than to inquire, and afterwards report to Parliament, what, so far as the public health is concerned, is the working of that system of administration. Incidentally to the performance of that function, their Lordships have before them the result of much former experience, in this country and elsewhere, as to the circumstances by which the spread of cholera is determined; and, having this experience, their Lordships have seen fit that its more important conclusions should be so set forth as to give the nuisance authorities the best assistance which this department can supply towards the task of locally dealing with the removable causes of the disease. But here their Lordships' power terminates. Their Lordships can only hope that nuisance authorities, having undivided and sole responsibility in the matter, will justify that very ample trust which the legislature has seen fit to repose in them. And for the inhabitants of places where the nuisance authorities do not take proper measures for the protection of the public health, the Lords of the Council, in the present state of the law, can only suggest that voluntary associations should, as far as practicable, endeavour to supply the defect. Where nuisances on private premises require to be summarily dealt with, complaint may be laid by any inhabitant of the parish or place before any Justice of the peace having jurisdiction there; but complaints addressed to this or any other Government office cannot lead to coercive interference, and may involve loss of valuable time. Of course, too, it must be remembered that, however active may be the authority or any committee acting in its stead, every householder ought at least to be vigilant as to the state of his own premises and water supply.

7. Personal precautions against cholera consist essentially in avoiding the unwholesome circumstances which have been described; and where that avoidance can be secured, there need not be further thought on the subject. Even where cholera seems imminent, the danger is quite conspicuously one which ought not to give occasion to panic. Intelligence and cool decision are wanted against it. The case is no longer that of a mysterious pestilence coming (like the plagues of past centuries) on ignorant and but half-socialised populations: it is the case of a distinct and measurable attack, against which definite precautions can be taken with success; and power to enforce those precautions is in the hands of local authorities throughout the country. But individual security cannot be promised apart from the security of districts; and for selfish safety, no less than for the general good, it is expedient that every man should do his utmost to promote where he dwells a vigorous sanitary administration over the largest possible area. Those who know that such an administration is at work around them need have but little apprehension as to the result.

8. As to personal precautions, in a narrower sense of the words, only one general rule can be laid down—a rule, however, which is most important for persons who unfortunately find themselves in the midst of local outbreaks of cholera, and which each individual must apply according to his experience of his own bodily habits—the rule of living as strictly as possible on that system which commonly agrees best with the health; to guard, as far as practicable, against all exhausting influences of privation, fatigue, exposure, and the like; and, as regards diet, especially to avoid all acts of intemperance and all such eating and drinking as are likely to disturb the stomach or bowels.\* But while faults of the latter

\* Precautions against causing such disturbance to oneself by errors of diet will vary somewhat with different individuals. Every person of ordinary discretion knows the habits of his own body, and can be tolerably confident, within certain limits of food, that he gives himself no occasion of such illness. Apart from personal peculiarities (where each man



kind are peculiarly apt to be hurtful, it must not therefore be supposed that the customary healthful habits need be changed. For instance, there is no reason to suppose that fruits and vegetables, of such kinds and in such states as would be wholesome in ordinary seasons, are unwholesome when cholera is present; nor (subject to what will directly be said about premonitory diarrhoea) is there any reason to believe that persons in good health ought in cholera times, with a notion of fortifying themselves against the disease, to take drugs or drams which they would not take in ordinary times. Anything to be wisely done in this direction ought to be done under the advice of skilled medical practitioners, and except with such advice people ought to be most chary both of drugging themselves and of taking such pretended preservatives as are extensively offered for sale.

9. In places where cholera is present or threatening, one particular bodily ailment requires exceptional vigilance. That ailment is diarrhoea. For the most part in this country cholera begins somewhat gradually; so that for some hours or even days before the symptoms become alarming a so-called "premonitory diarrhoea" may be observed. Where cholera is tending to epidemic there always exists, side by side with it, in the district a large amount of epidemic diarrhoea, representing in part the earlier stages, in other part the lighter degrees, of the same insidious and infectious malady. This diarrhoea (painless and apparently trivial though it be) may in any case suddenly convert itself into cholera; and, apart from the very serious significance of the symptoms as regards the patient himself, it must be remembered that every such diarrhoeal patient may be a well-spring of infection to others. It also seems probable that accidental diarrhoea, originally independent of the epidemic influence, is, of all known personal conditions, the one on which the cholera-infection can most easily fix itself. And thus on all accounts it is of the most essential importance that no looseness of bowels should be neglected in places where cholera exists. A very important part of their Lordships' Medical Relief Regulations enjoins the making of local arrangements, by which this object shall be secured for all the poorer inhabitants of infected districts; and other classes of the population are warned to be also vigilant for themselves. In any infected district every looseness of bowels or sickness of stomach ought, as quickly as possible, to be brought under skilled medical treatment; and if the symptoms begin at all sharply, or if they (however mild) do not very promptly yield to treatment, the patient ought invariably to remain in bed.

10. Too much importance cannot be attached to the duty of thoroughly disinfecting, without delay, with chloride of lime or otherwise, all discharges from the stomach and bowels of persons under the epidemic influence, as well as all bedding, clothing, towels, and the like, which such discharges may have imbued, and all privies and other like places to which such discharges may have access should be kept flooded with solution of sulphate of iron, or solution of carbolic acid.

11. With reference to the medical care of the sick, and to all such other kinds of medical action and organisation as the circumstances of infected districts may require, the Lords of the Council have every hope and belief that the appointed medical relief authorities of the country will be duly conscious of the very grave responsibility which is thrown upon them by the Diseases Prevention Act, and the regulations thereunder issued, and will be anxious to acquit themselves of the responsibility in a manner commensurate with its importance. But if unhappily any particular district should suffer a sudden and extensive epidemic, it may be that the authority, though with every disposition to discharge its duty, will have difficulty in providing for all requirements of the case, and will be in danger of finding itself overtaken. It is to be hoped that in any such crisis if anywhere it should arise, voluntary local assistance will not be wanting to the authority. Among the duties which would have to be discharged some do not require skilled officers, but may with equal propriety be devolved on discreet and intelligent persons; and it might be of great local service that such persons, in committees or otherwise, should be ready to co-operate with the authority. Especially the authority would then be enabled to extend, beyond limits which would else be possible, that system of house-to-house visitation which in various ways may be the most important of local agencies for stopping the progress of an epidemic, not only as providing for the prompt medical treatment of the sick, but equally as spreading information and exercising influence against conditions which tend to multiply the disease. Apart from action which may be wanted to supplement any inaction of the nuisance authority, the room for voluntary work in aid of the medical relief authority may, in the supposed circumstances, be very great: the local arrangements for medical relief have to be told and explained; the proper use of disinfectants has to be taught and enforced, many other sorts of useful information have to be given; unreasonable alarm has to be quieted; the less educated and the destitute parts of the population have to be led and assisted to do what is needful for their safety. The larger the staff of competent visitors who can be employed in any infected district, the easier will be this task. And any educated person who would wish to take part in it can easily qualify himself to render, in case of need, a really important service to his neighbourhood.

By direction of the Lords of the Council,  
JOHN SIMON.

Medical Department of the Privy Council-  
office, 8, Richmond-terrace, London,  
S.W., July 24, 1866.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD,  
ISLINGTON, N.—Number of patients for the week  
ending July 28. 905, of which 318 were new cases.

must judge for himself, the chief dangers of diet appear to lie as follows:—Firstly in those mere excesses of diet which (especially under circumstances of fatigue) occasion sickness to the stomach, or an increased labour of digestion; secondly, in taking food, solid or fluid, which is midway in some process of chymical transition—half fermented beer and wine, water containing organic impurities, meat and game and venison no longer fresh and not completely cooked, fish and shellfish in any state but the most perfect freshness, fruit or vegetables long gathered or badly kept, and the like; thirdly, in the excessive or unreasonable use of refrigerent drinks or 'ice'; fourthly, in partaking largely of those articles of diet which habitually, or by reason of imperfect cooking, pass unchanged through the intestinal canal; and, fifthly, in the indiscriminate use of purgative medicines, or in taking any article of diet which is likely to produce the same effect.

#### THE JAMAICA COMMITTEE.

The Jamaica Committee wish to explain to the public the motives by which they are actuated, and the objects which they have in view.

When there is reason to believe that a British subject has been illegally put to death, or otherwise illegally punished by a person in authority, it is the duty of the Government to inquire into the case, and, if it appears that the offence has been committed, to vindicate the law by bringing the offender to public justice.

From the facts recorded in the report of the Royal Commissioners of Inquiry, and in other documents relating to the late disturbances in Jamaica, coupled with the legal opinion of Mr. Edward James and Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, published by the committee, there appeared strong reasons to believe that George William Gordon, Samuel Clarke, Edward Fleming, Charles Mitchell, William Grant, Henry Lawrence, and many other subjects of her Majesty, both male and female, had been illegally put to death, or flogged, and in some cases flogged and afterwards put to death, and that the houses of many others had been illegally burnt by ex-Governor Eyre, Brigadier Nelson, and their subordinates and coadjutors. The attention of the Government was therefore called to these cases in Parliament by Mr. Mill, the chairman of the committee.

The Government not only declined to take any steps for the vindication of the law, but declined on grounds and in a tone which appear to the committee to aggravate the dangerous aspect of the proceedings in question as infractions of the constitutional liberty of the subject.

The duty now devolves upon private citizens of taking such measures as the Constitution may point out for the defence of those legal and chartered rights which protect the lives and liberties of all.

In undertaking to discharge this duty, so far as circumstances and the means placed at their disposal may permit, the committee are not, any more than the ordinary ministers of public justice, actuated by vindictive feelings towards those whom they believe to have violated the law. Their aim, besides upholding the obligation of justice and humanity towards all races beneath the Queen's sway, is to vindicate, by an appeal to judicial authority, the great legal and constitutional principles which have been violated in the late proceedings, and deserted by the Government.

They desire in the first instance to establish, by a judicial sentence, the principle that the illegal execution of a British subject by a person in authority is not merely an error which superiors in office may at their discretion visit with displeasure or condone, but a crime which will certainly be punished by the law. The condition of a British subject will be altered if, for the offence of taking his life without law, a public functionary is to be held responsible only to a Minister of the Crown, who, in the case most dangerous to public liberty, would obviously be not the censor of his subordinate, but his abettor. Our lives and liberties have not been, nor can they be safely allowed to be, under the guardianship of the executive Government alone; they have been, and it is essential that they should remain, under the guardianship of the law.

In the second place, the committee desire to challenge in a court of justice the jurisdiction of courts of martial law, which, as the late events show, may be made engines of indiscriminate butchery and torture; to obtain a judicial answer to the question whether military and naval officers, untrained to judicial investigation, and inflamed probably by the passions of the crisis, can legally try and torture or put to death the subjects of her Majesty for high treason and other civil offences without a jury or any adequate security for justice and without necessarily keeping even a record of the proceedings, and to have it determined by authority whether the law which these courts assume to administer is really law at all, or sanguinary license which the law will repress and punish.

The mere refusal of Mr. Eyre's superiors in office to reinstate him in his Government affords little satisfaction to the community as regards the first of these objects, and none at all as regards the second. In the despatch conveying that decision some parts of his conduct are disapproved; but he is not pronounced to have violated the law, and the resolution not to retain him in office is put at last mainly on the ground that a new form of Government is about to be inaugurated in the island, and that it is better to intrust this "arduous task" to some person "who may approach it free from all the difficulties inseparable from a participation in the questions raised by the recent troubles." The execution of Mr. Gordon is condemned in more positive terms; but it is condemned as a stretch of severity uncalculated for in the particular case, not as an infraction of public rights and principles of justice sacred in all cases alike. The practice of trying British subjects for high treason and other civil offences by court-martial is not repudiated in this despatch; while the language of Mr. Disraeli, in his reply to Mr. Mill's questions, admits that the proclamation of martial law is the suspension of all law, and exposes the lives of British subjects to irresponsible butchery.

The form of the legal proceedings prescribed by the law in such a case, and the issue in the event of those proceedings proving successful, the committee must leave to be determined by the law itself, of which they take the prerogative of mercy to be a part. It is not their fault if the law of England, instead of assigning a specific remedy against a public functionary guilty of contriving the death of an English citizen, includes the offence among those the common remedy

for which is an indictment for murder; nor can the committee admit that public justice ought on that account to be allowed to fail.

In deciding on their legal course, however, the committee have hitherto consulted, and will continue to consult, professional advisers of the highest eminence and the most unbiased judgment.

When, indeed, the committee consider the circumstances of such a case as that of Mr. Gordon—the political antagonism which previously subsisted between him and Governor Eyre—the apparent absence of any ground of military necessity for taking the life of a man who was a helpless captive in the hands of those authorities—the eagerness with which the Governor personally interposed to arrest him and carry him in a war ship from the place where he was living under the protection of the common law to one where it was supposed that his life might with impunity be taken without a regular trial—the composition of the court which, by its combined incompetence and ruthlessness, cut off all hope alike of justice and of mercy—the pitiless manner in which the accused was deprived of all legal advice and assistance, and of the benefit of evidence which might have been given in his favour—the interception and destruction of the letter of advice sent open to the Brigadier-General for the guidance of the prisoner in pleading, and the refusal of the brief delay necessary to call a most important witness who resided almost on the spot—the evidence on which the conviction was founded, and the total insufficiency of which to support the charge must have been palpable to any men of common understanding—the warm approval of the sentence upon that evidence by the Governor after the date at which, by his own account, the insurrection had been got under, and when, consequently, the plea of military necessity could no longer have any force—they must confess that this is not a case which they would particularly shrink from submitting to the investigation of a court of justice.

If the execution of Mr. Gordon was illegal, and, in the eye of the law, a murder, it was a murder of which Mr. Eyre was not only constructively, but personally guilty; which was committed not only under his authority, but, to all intents and purposes, with his own hand.

To lay it down that proof of private malice is indispensable in order to make an illegal execution a murder, would be to hold out impunity to the crime which is the most dangerous of all to the community—the crime of a public functionary who abuses the power entrusted to him to compass, under the forms of justice, the death of a citizen obnoxious to the Government.

The Government of Jamaica institutes a prosecution for murder against Mr. Ramsay, the Provost-Marshal, though it is not suggested that his cruelties were committed from any feelings of private malice against the victims. Mr. Cardwell advises Sir Henry Storks, as Governor of Jamaica, to cause careful investigation to be made in those cases which appear to require it, with a view to such further proceedings as may be requisite and just. "Great offences," he says, "must be punished." It is to be presumed that he would not except the great offences of great offenders.

In attempting to vindicate the law against the violence of persons in authority, the committee will take care to give no pretence for the charge that they are showing sympathy with disorder. The gentlemen who represented them in Jamaica went out with strict instructions to lend no assistance or countenance to any persons who had suffered for real complicity in the late disturbances. The committee will themselves act in the spirit of these instructions; and they will further abstain from founding proceedings on any case which appears to be fairly covered by the plea of military necessity. They have no desire to abet resistance to lawful authority or to weaken the arm of the magistrate in preserving public order. But, on the other hand, they would remind their fellow-citizens that hopeless wrong is the sure parent of rebellion, and that its best antidote is the hope of constitutional redress.

The committee then submit that they are endeavouring to defend public liberty against aggression from public motives, and by the means pointed out by law; and that they may justly claim the sympathy and support of all to whom public liberty is dear.

Signed, on behalf of the committee,

J. S. MILL, Chairman.

P. A. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

F. W. CHESSON, Hon. Sec.

65, Fleet-street, July 27.

A SECOND MISS NIGHTINGALE.—In the cholera wards of the London Hospital, in a scene of suffering and death sufficient to try the stoutest heart, a lady volunteer nurse has passed her time since the beginning of the epidemic, moving from bed to bed in ceaseless efforts to comfort and relieve. So very youthful and so very fair is this devoted girl, that it is difficult to control a feeling of pain at her presence under such circumstances. But she offered her help at a time when, from the sudden inroad of cases, such assistance was urgently required, and nobly has she followed her self-sought duty. Wherever the need is greatest and the work hardest, there she is to be seen toiling until her limbs almost refuse to sustain her. And the effect of the fair young creature's presence has been that the nurses have been encouraged by her never-failing energy and cheeriness, so that dread of the disease has been lost in efforts to combat it. This is an instance of devotion which it would be an insult to praise—it need only be recorded. —*Lancet*.



## COMPLETION OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

At noon on Thursday the Great Eastern was laying the Atlantic cable, in about 130 fathoms of water, some eighty miles from land, in very foggy weather, which, however, cleared that night. Next morning, about five a.m., the great ship arrived at the rendezvous vessel off Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and the shore end was landed and splice made before nine o'clock, when messages of congratulation were exchanged between Ireland and Newfoundland, among which was the following:—

GOOCH TO GLASS.

Our shore end has just been laid, and a most perfect cable, under God's blessing, completes telegraphic communication between England and the continent of America. I cannot find words to express my deep sense of the untiring zeal and the earnest and cheerful manner in which every one on board, from the highest to the lowest, has performed the anxious and arduous duties they, in their several departments, have had to perform. Their untiring energy and watchful care night and day for the period of two weeks required to complete this work can only be fully understood and appreciated by one who, like myself, has seen it. All have faithfully done their duty, and glory in their success, and join with me in hearty congratulations to our friends in England who have in various ways laboured in carrying out this great work.

Yesterday Mr. Glass and the Knight of Kerry entertained about 1,000 of the peasantry at a rural fete in honour of the occasion.

The cable between Valentia and Newfoundland continues in perfect order; every day it works faster and clearer. Messages between Valentia and Heart's Content are incessantly passing. The cable between Newfoundland across to the main land, however, has not yet been laid. This length of cable is only across seventy miles of shallow water. It can easily be laid, therefore, and all the connections made with the lines to New York by the end, probably, of the present week. Already the line is inundated with messages, and many hundred pounds' worth came through from Europe on Saturday afternoon. The tariff is 20s. for 100 letters, and for every additional word not exceeding five letters 1s.

The message of the Queen to the President has, of course, taken precedence of all. This international greeting is as follows:—

FROM THE QUEEN, OSBORNE.  
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON.

The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England.

The following is President Johnson's reply:—

JULY 30, 11:30 A.M.

The President of the United States acknowledges with profound gratification the receipt of her Majesty's despatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable that now unites the eastern and western hemisphere may serve to strengthen and perpetuate peace and amity between the Government of England and the Republic of the United States.

The following telegram has been forwarded by the Earl of Carnarvon to Viscount Monck, Ottawa, Canada:—

I am commanded by the Queen to convey to the Governor-General of her North American Provinces her Majesty's congratulations on the completion of the Atlantic telegraph, and the strengthening thereby of the unity of the British empire.

Her Majesty includes her ancient colony of Newfoundland in these congratulations to all her faithful subjects.

July 28, 1866.

CARNARVON.

Steamers will be provided to take messages across the Channel to the land lines. This, until the end of the week, will involve a delay in transmitting of seven or eight hours.

The *Times*' correspondent at Valentia gives the following information relative to the expedition to recover last year's cable:—

As soon as the Great Eastern has completed her work, that vessel, with the Terrible, Albany, and Medway, will at once, and with all speed, working night and day, proceed to fill up with fuel. The Terrible and Albany will be coaled first, and start directly afterwards for the exact latitude and longitude in which the cable of last year was broken. When this precise spot is ascertained, "marked buoys," with which both ships are provided, will be moored for guidance in grappling. The Great Eastern and Medway will follow these ships, but in case of their not joining their consorts soon after the "marked buoys" are placed, the Albany will proceed to grapple for the cable of last year. This vessel, with all the other ships of the squadron, is equipped with the most perfect hauling in and paying out machinery, with an ample store of buoys, "marked buoys," wire grappling ropes, and dynamometers to show the strain on all parts of the ropes and apparatus used. After the buoys are placed the Albany will at once proceed to "sweep" for the end of the cable of 1865. This somewhat anxious and most laborious process is effected by the ships in search of the wire carefully lowering their grapnels till the bottom is ascertained with certainty, and then slowly steaming at right angles across the line along which the cable has been laid ten miles each way to the north and south of it. On the north side they would have to go more than twenty miles to reach the defunct wire of 1865, and at least thirty miles to the south of their proper route, to jeopardise that which it is believed here has just been laid. As, however, all the vessels sweeping for the wire are strictly limited to a distance of ten miles north or south of its ascertained position, there is little fear of their catching anything but what they are in search of; for even in the densest fog the dead reckoning of the ship and speed of the engines would show the distance run. In case of the Albany grappling the end of last year's rope, she is

gently to lift it as far as possible, and as far as is consistent without at all approaching the breaking strain. The grapnel rope is then to be moored to an immense buoy, and then secured. She is again to grapple for the wire further to the east or English side, till she succeeds in again lifting it. Thus, again and again, her labours will be continued, till a series of "bights" are brought near to the surface of the ocean, so that on the arrival of the Great Eastern any of these loops may be at once and easily raised, and the splice made. More than enough of the cable will then remain to enable her to continue, or rather we should say complete, the work of carrying the second wire to Newfoundland. If, however, the Great Eastern and Medway arrive before the end of the cable is found by the Albany, all three ships will at once take up their positions and commence sweeping with their grapnels. The Medway is to be to the extreme west, with the greatest lifting strain; the Great Eastern in the middle, with a smaller lifting power; and the Albany three miles to the east of the Great Eastern, with the least lifting power of all. So, if the cable is broken by the Medway, the wire half-way up will be held by the grapnels of the Great Eastern, and the strain on the rope reduced by its being partially supported by the Medway. It is not intended to try to raise the actual end of the cable broken last year, as this is hampered with the heavy grapnels and heavier wire ropes which were used in vain to recover it last autumn, and which, if anything is known with certainty of deep-sea soundings, is believed to be lying in a massive tangle over the end of the rope—a weight which nothing could raise. Directly, therefore, that the Albany has succeeded in getting her end of the line, and the Great Eastern and Medway have secured their portions, the Albany will steam ahead at full speed, so as to break the portion of the line she has grappled, and leave the end free to come up unfettered by the obstacles heaped upon it in the efforts to recover it. She will then return and keep inside the Medway, taking from the latter vessel her grip of the wire, and holding on by it till the Great Eastern has spliced, if possible, her end. The Terrible in all cases will assist in carrying messages from ship to ship. She will also keep ahead of the Great Eastern, and direct her to alter her course by firing one gun for a port helm and two guns for helm a-starboard. Three guns are to signify danger ahead, either in case of ships or ice. One gun from the Great Eastern is the signal to bring all her consorts round her immediately.

## Postscript.

Wednesday, August 1, 1866.

## YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last evening, the Earl of Carnarvon announced that before bringing in a bill to give effect to the proposed confederation of North American colonies the Government would communicate with the Governments of the colonies. The other business was of very little importance.

## THE BANK CHARTER ACT.

The House of Commons had a morning sitting, at which Mr. WATKIN moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the Bank Charter Act and its influence on commerce. He supported the motion in a long and able speech. Mr. AKROYD seconded the motion, which was opposed by Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE and Mr. GLADSTONE. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE promised that in the recess the matter should have the serious attention of the Government. At ten minutes to four o'clock the debate was adjourned to Friday.

## THE JAMAICA QUESTION.

At the evening sitting the House was occupied with a long and deeply interesting debate in reference to the recent events in Jamaica. It was introduced by Mr. BUXTON, who, calling attention to the summing up of the Royal Commissioners, moved a series of resolutions declaring that the punishments inflicted were excessive; that some compensation ought to be given to those who had suffered by the excesses of the military; and that all further punishments should be stayed. Mr. Buxton moved the resolutions in a speech in which he went over the whole history of the melancholy business. He concluded by exhorting the Government to give its assistance in the work of repairing some of the evil which had been done. Mr. ADDERLEY replied to him, contending that to pass the resolutions would be virtually to try over again a question which had already been tried once by the Royal Commissioners, whose report the Government accepted. He stated that the authorities of Jamaica had applied within the last few days for assistance to put down an insurrection which was anticipated. Perhaps Mr. Buxton would take it in hand. He urged that the resolutions were inadmissible, and ought not to be agreed to, and especially because they only endorsed the censure which had been passed on the officials of Jamaica, without saying a word of the praise which had been bestowed upon them. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. S. MILL said that he and those who acted with him might well be content to let the subject go forth for the opinion of the country on the speech of Mr. Adderley. He, however, had to move an amendment that the recent transactions in Jamaica required investigation of a character which could only be satisfactorily made by a judicial tribunal. Whatever difference of opinion there might be as to the degree of culpability of the actors in these transactions, there was no doubt expressed as to the fact of culpability, and that the lives of persons had been wrongfully taken. Therefore a criminal court alone was competent to deal with that culpability.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER stated his intention to support the first and second resolutions—the others being, he thought, not properly admissible. He was of opinion that the House was bound to give an opinion on the affairs of Jamaica founded on the result of the investigation which had taken place, and he thought that

some censure should be passed on the officials, and especially on Governor Eyre, although he did not go so far as to desire that a prosecution should be instituted against that gentleman.

Mr. CARDWELL urged that in considering this question the acts of spirit and judgment done by Governor Eyre should be set against the errors and mistakes which he had made; and he contended that the decision in this respect to which the commissioners had come ought to be upheld.

Mr. T. HUGHES supported the amendment of Mr. Mill, and pressed the point that if the deeds done in Jamaica were to go by without judicial investigation, this generation would be the first that had not vindicated the honour of England when it had been violated by its colonial officials.

Sir R. PALMER stated his agreement in the first two resolutions. The first he hoped would be accepted; but the second was unnecessary, because it asked that to be done which the Government was already doing. He wholly dissented from anything that was said in extenuation of the excesses which had been committed.

Mr. R. GURNEY said that he only rose in order to answer an appeal to him whether he was still of opinion that Mr. Gordon was improperly convicted, and he could say that there was not evidence on which capitally to convict; however, he might have been open to a charge of sedition.

The motion for the previous question having been withdrawn,

Mr. AYRTON urged that the parties implicated ought to be visited by the condemnation of the House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the only way in which Parliament could act was by impeachment, and the first resolution could not be made the foundation of an impeachment, as it assumed that everything was done legally. The resolution was one in which all sides might join, and he trusted that the House would accept it.

The first resolution was agreed to; the second, third, and fourth were withdrawn.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to two o'clock.

## LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.

A telegram from Munich of yesterday's date says the Prussians continue their advance upon Upper Franconia. The armistice between the Bavarians and Prussians commences only on the 2nd August; but Colonel Roth has been sent to Bayreuth in order to obtain from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin an immediate suspension of hostilities.

We learn from Florence that proceedings have commenced against Admiral Persano, and will be pushed forward with the greatest possible activity. The King had left Ferrara, and arrived at Rovigo on Monday. The whole population came out to meet his Majesty, who was received with great enthusiasm. The town was decorated with flags, and was illuminated in the evening.

The *Paris Patrie* says:—"The preliminaries of peace between Austria and Italy make no mention of the Trent province. They merely state the necessity of establishing by a definitive treaty the frontier line between Italy and Austria."

The contribution imposed by Prussia on the city of Frankfurt has been reduced to 15,000,000fl., of which 6,000,000fl. have already been paid; consequently, 9,000,000fl. only remain to be contributed.

## AMERICA.

The America brings advices to July 21.

The Tennessee Legislature having ratified the constitutional amendment, the House of Representatives at Washington, by a vote of 125 against 12, has passed the following resolution:—

That whereas Tennessee has ratified the constitutional amendment, and shown to the satisfaction of Congress, by a proper spirit of obedience in the body of her people, her return to her due allegiance to the Government, laws, and authority of the United States, therefore Congress resolves that Tennessee is restored to her former practical relations to the Union, and is entitled to Congressional representation.

The bill offered by Mr. Stevens, to restore all States to full political rights, was defeated; and the resolution, also offered by Mr. Stevens, for the recess instead of the adjournment of Congress, was also lost. Mr. Stevens declared his object was to enable Congress to control the President's action in the same manner as if it were in session.

Mr. Johnson has nominated Henry Stanberry Attorney-General.

The cholera is spreading in New York, Brooklyn, and the neighbourhood.

By the Atlantic cable we have a telegram from New York to the morning of Saturday. On that day Congress adjourned, the House having previously admitted the representative of Tennessee.

## MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The quantity of wheat on sale in our market to-day from Essex and Kent was very moderate. Very few buyers were in attendance, and the transactions, consequently, were by no means extensive. Factors, however, were firm in their demands, and all qualities were held at an advance of 1s. and 2s. per qr. There was a fair amount of foreign wheat on the stands, the trade for which ruled firm, and importers demanded from 1s. to 2s. per qr. more money. Floating cargoes of grain changed hands to a limited extent, at about last week's quotations.



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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866.

## SUMMARY.

THE five days' truce has developed into a four weeks' armistice between the belligerents in Austria and Italy, during which time the preliminaries of peace agreed to will be fully discussed. The terms of agreement are substantially those which we gave last week, but we now learn that the Kaiser has succeeded in saving the dominions of his faithful ally, the King of Saxony, from dismemberment, and has agreed to pay a war indemnity to Prussia of three millions sterling, but he leaves that Power to make new territorial arrangements in Northern Germany at its own will and pleasure. Though the Austrian army is anxious to renew the conflict, and the subjects of Francis Joseph are greatly discontented, there is reason to hope that the negotiations will not break down before the month's armistice has expired. Hungary, as we now know, has declined to come forward to support a cause in which she has no interest, and the result of the action fought near Presburg on the very day when the truce commenced, vindicates the wisdom of the Kaiser's decision to sheathe the sword without risking further and irreparable disasters.

The favourable terms granted to Saxony were not accorded to the other and less zealous Federal allies of Austria. On the 3rd of August they will be allowed to enjoy the fruits of an armistice. But, meanwhile, the Prussians are pushing their advantages. General Manteuffel has several times in the last week defeated the Bavarian troops, bombarded the town of Würzburg, and will perhaps have occupied Munich itself by the time hostilities cease on Friday. Baden has saved herself by prompt submission, and Hesse-Darmstadt and Wurtemberg are suing for terms. In each of these States, as well as in those north of the Main, the people are turning in favour of the conquering German Power, and in some cases craving for annexation to Prussia; and it is probable that the outrageous exactions upon Frankfurt will be eventually abandoned or abated—that free city being marked out for absorption into King William's increasing dominions, and as the seat of the future German Parliament. The strong national feeling evoked throughout Fatherland is an absolute embarrassment to Count Bismarck, who will find it very difficult now to concede to France any rectification of her frontier, as originally proposed.

Italy, defeated on land and sea, was in a better humour to accept the inevitable suspension of hostilities by reason of the successes of General Medici in the Tyrol just before the truce began, which may enable her to claim with some reason the Trent district as her frontier on the north-east. Nothing more is likely to be heard of Napoleon III.'s claim to Venetia as the result of the cession of his brother Sovereign at Vienna. Cialdini occupies one-half of the entire province, and the vote of the population by universal suffrage will decide the future lot of the Venetians without arousing the susceptibilities of either Emperor. Austria simply abandons her unlucky possession in Italy without making it over to any one, and thus loses the opportunity of allaying Italian animosity by an act of grace. It now remains to be seen whether, looking at the altered fortunes of Italy, and her increased territory, the French Sovereign will be prepared next month to carry out in good faith the provisions of the Convention for withdrawing his troops from Rome. There is no doubt that the Pope and his advisers are greatly discouraged at the downfall of their Austrian patron, and at the uncertain prospect before them, though hoping still to obtain through Napoleon III. a guarantee of their temporal power.

Lord Derby's Government have virtually succumbed to the popular will without endangering the public peace or injuring themselves. It is not surprising that the unhappy events in Hyde Park last week should have almost unmanned the amiable

Secretary for the Home Department, and disposed him to take counsel with the Reform League to undo the evil effects of the policy of shutting the people out of Hyde Park. That body, after the misunderstanding of last Wednesday, wisely abandoned the proposed demonstration in that park for Monday, and resolved on holding instead a monster meeting in the Agricultural Hall. Monday came, and multitudes assembled, not only at Islington, but at Victoria Park, peacefully to proclaim their desire for Reform. In neither district was there any display of military or police. Even Hyde Park was left open to all comers, though the proper precautions had been taken against any breach of the peace. The wise discretion of the Government has been justified by the result. Offering no opposition to these pacific demonstrations, they have met with none. There is now no mistake as to the wish of the artisans of London to obtain a reform of our political constitution, nor is there any doubt that the events of the last fortnight will more dispose our governing classes to timely concession than all the debates and divisions of the Session. What has hitherto been refused to justice will be conceded to fear. The question, thanks to these "demonstrations," so unpalatable to West-end gentility, has entered upon a new and very serious phase; and next year Parliament will have to take up Reform, not to play with it, betray it, and humiliate its advocates, but to pass an acceptable measure.

During the past week both Houses of Parliament have been busy in the work of practical legislation, chiefly in reference to the public health and reformatory institutions. The last Supply votes were concluded on Friday, and on Monday a new fortification scheme was summarily nipped in the bud. General Peel, out of money in hand, proposed to strengthen Tilbury and other forts for the defence of the Thames. On a protest from Mr. Osborne and Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer promptly withdrew the proposal, and Sir S. Northcote, on behalf of the Government, undertook that next Session every such new work should be brought before the House in the shape of an estimate.

There were two serious debates in the Commons yesterday. A whole morning sitting was given up to the discussion of Mr. Watkin's motion for a Royal Commission to inquire into the late commercial panic and the working of the Bank Charter Act. The debate was adjourned till Friday, but Sir Stafford Northcote informed the House that the Government, though objecting to a Royal Commission, were prepared, during the recess, to make a general inquiry into the causes of recent panics, with a view to subsequent legislation if required. In the evening there was a very important debate on Jamaica raised by Mr. Buxton, in the course of which Mr. Adderley, the new Under-Secretary for the Colonies, made a most disgraceful speech. He announced that Government would not reopen the case, that they decline to endorse the finding of the Royal Commission relative to Mr. Eyre and his coadjutors, that in their opinion the execution of Mr. Gordon was "practically just," and by no means certain that it was not "legal," and that whatever had been done was condoned by the proclamation of martial law. Mr. Buxton's first resolution, which deplores the "excessive punishments which followed the suppression of the disturbances, and especially the unnecessary frequency with which the punishment of death was inflicted," was carried, while the others, to the effect that the acts of the civil, military, and naval officers ought not to be passed over with impunity, that compensation should be awarded to those whose property was destroyed, and to the families of those who were put to death illegally, and that, lastly, all further punishment on account of the disturbances ought to be remitted, were withdrawn. For the rest it was stated that imperative instructions had been sent over to inquire into the conduct of the subordinate officials, and that the Governor had been directed to consider, with the aid of the Judges' notes, whether any remission of the sentences could be recommended, and that the question of compensation would be taken into consideration. On the other hand Mr. Mill announced that the contemplated prosecutions would be steadfastly pushed on to determine whether the lives of the Queen's subjects should be at the mercy of military tyranny.

## THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

It is done—the fruit of ten years' study, observation, experiment, disappointments, losses, has at last been gathered. The great cable has been laid between Ireland and Newfoundland. The grandest experiment of the age has been crowned with success.

The public, remembering all that had occurred in 1857, 1858, and 1865, watched the progress of the Great Eastern this year with wistful curiosity, but with no approach whatever to steady assurance. Day by day, modest messages announced that the enterprise was proceeding without check, but they did not dissipate vague apprehensions of failure.

The completion of the work was, after all, a surprise. Men hardly knew to what extent they might venture to commit their faith to it. Even yet they have been unable to realise the stupendous fact, and feel themselves almost bound in reason to fancy that the hopes which have been raised will presently be dashed to the ground. It is quite natural that it should be so. The greater the problem solved, the more slowly is the conviction arrived at that the solution is real and not merely apparent. But, in truth, there is nothing in the present instance to prognosticate danger. Not a fault has revealed itself—not a single accident has occurred. From the commencement to the close of the voyage the insulation and conductivity of the imbedded wire have been without flaw, and, in regard to the last, deep submersion has improved it. The men of science are confident, the evidence is all in their favour. Every day's intelligence adds to its force. It is hardly premature, then, to regard the linking of the Old World to the New as an accomplished fact. Be its significance whatever it may, there it is, patent, undeniable, and to all appearance, permanent. May we not give way, without restraint, to the emotions it excites?

The success of the enterprise comes at a critical moment of European history, and compels us to contrast the victories of peace with those of war. The money, the suffering, the bloodshed, at the expense of which one royal house has been able to humble another, constitute a gloomy background to any political advantage that may stand out in relief upon it. One cannot without a desperate effort believe that the results can be worth the tremendous cost at which they have been purchased; and, unless fire has quenched fire, and war has destroyed its own seeds, it is impossible to contemplate its awful ravages as likely to be compensated by the future good for which it has cleared the way. Turning from the east to the west, we hail the successful termination of another kind of contest—the contest of science, art, and industry, of moral daring, vigilance, and self-sacrifice, with gigantic opposition. We see all the highest qualities of man's intellect and will combined to plan a campaign, and to carry the plan into execution, not against fellow-men, but against physical difficulties which have hitherto defied all efforts to subdue them, and for the realisation of blessings in which all the world may share. Time has placed the two pictures side by side, as if to compel our notice of the difference they present. In the train of the Prussian army to victory, there is little but desolation and death. In the wake of the Great Eastern there follow the best results and promises of a beneficent civilisation. The juxtaposition of the two events is full of suggestive meaning.

We will not trust ourselves to forecast, even in imagination, the changes which will grow out of this completed undertaking. In all probability, they will greatly differ from common anticipations. The daily, we may say hourly, contact between two great nations, sprung from the same origin, influenced by the same forms of religious truth, full of the same vital energy, and having beneath a surface of rivalry, broad and deep affinities which no transient causes can destroy, cannot but develop on the whole the better tendencies of both. Where business is accelerated, and intercourse is provided with largely increased facilities, no doubt can reasonably be entertained that the ties between the two countries will soon become multitudinous. England will be less indifferent to America, America less ignorant of England, when each will every day be informed of what the other has been doing the day before. They will have more interests in common, more sympathies in common, more objects in common; and with more intimate knowledge of each other there is likely to be a better understanding between them. The cable can hardly be looked upon as a perfect bond of peace, for, until men's tempers have undergone a radical change, they will still be prone to quarrel, and to push their quarrels to extremities. But proximity will increase the chances of peace, by preventing the ulceration of fancied wrongs, and people who stand face to face with each other seldom brood over occasions of disagreement.

It is rather in unforeseen than in anticipated directions that we expect the moral influence of instantaneous communication to be mainly felt. Every great discovery of the past half-century has in course of time worked out changes—in some cases the most beneficent changes—which nobody had expected from them. The penny postage, railways, photography, magnetic telegraphy, have altered the habits and aspects of society, and have introduced improvements in numberless ways, of which the most sagacious forethought never caught a glimpse. It is fair to suppose that the remoter effects of the Atlantic cable will be similar in the unexpectedness of their character. Some of them may perchance be injurious—in the main, it is to be hoped they will be beneficial. The true value and the practical bearing of the enterprise will not be discovered all at once. The fact will have to become familiar before its capabilities in relation to other facts will be discerned. The light will diffuse itself gradually, and,



as it advances, will disclose a hundred secrets heretofore never dreamt of. Our confidence is less in what we suppose we can foresee than in the known tendencies of Providential law and order. We regard the conception of the enterprise, the triumph of which has so startled and gratified us, and the unquenchable determination to overcome the obstacles that stood in the way, as resulting from a sort of inspiration—and we have ever observed that a great idea worked out with unwavering fidelity in spite of surrounding difficulties is almost invariably followed by benefits which never entered into the most sanguine imaginations of the projector.

Under God, to whom grateful acknowledgments are due, we owe thanks of no ordinary kind to the gallant band of men whom no discouragement could daunt into a surrender of their hope or a discontinuance of their efforts. We grudge them not their reward either in fame or in profit. They have deserved all the success which they are ever likely to enjoy. We trust that the original contributors, who may really be said to have shown the way to victory, will not be excluded from a satisfactory participation of its fruits. May the pecuniary gain be large enough to repay all who have risked their substance with a view to the present happy results! They have given a good thing to the world—we trust that the world, besides appreciating its value, will also know how to appreciate the courage, zeal, and perseverance of those who have had any hand in doing it this magnificent service.

#### THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

An armistice has been signed between Prussia and Italy and Austria, to continue for a month, counting from Friday last, and another between Prussia and the South German States in alliance with Austria for the period of three weeks. The preliminaries of peace agreed upon by the diplomatists at the Prussian head-quarters are said to have been ratified by the respective Sovereigns, and negotiations will now commence for putting the relations of the belligerents upon the permanent footing of a treaty. The arrangement was not, it may be well supposed, concluded without some considerable difficulty, for the claims of Prussia were extravagant in regard to pecuniary indemnity, and the spirit of Austria, though subdued, is not broken. The Emperor Napoleon, however, is believed to have put severe moral pressure upon Prussia, and shortly, and but shortly, before the expiration of the truce, the latter Power consented to modify her demands. We feel no decided confidence, we confess, in the success of the negotiations about to be entered on, and think it not improbable that Austria may yet consider another struggle indispensable to the continued existence of the empire. For the sake of humanity, we earnestly pray that such may not be the case, but we must say, if the results of the war were likely to be crystallised in the shape which they have taken in the preliminaries of peace, they can hardly be looked upon as calculated to lay the war-spirit which disquiets Europe.

Our hope for the future lies in another direction. We are looking with anxious expectation to the assembling of the German Parliament. Upon its deliberations and upon their practical issue, far more than upon any international treaty, will depend the settlement of the question whether the jealousies which have been fomented into a festering sore have been expelled from Germany, or whether they will have opportunity of again gathering, and of once more, at no distant date, bursting into bloody hostilities. The one hopeful consequence of the present campaign, the one compensation it offers for the awful devastation it has carried with it, is the awakening of a new spirit in the German people. The collapse of the score and a half of petty sovereignties which for so many years have paralysed the political energies of the great Teutonic family, seemed to have opened to them a glimpse into proximate possibilities, and by it to have fired their enthusiasm. Since 1815, Germany has resembled the lion in the fable, whose mighty strength was no better than weakness in consequence of the net in which he had been caught. Vain were her aspirations for unity—vain her sighs for independence—vain her yearnings for political freedom. The network of six-and-thirty Courts bound her to the earth, and, although conscious of her might, she could not rise. Her humiliation gave opportunity to her great military neighbours to dictate her policy, and meddle officiously and insultingly in her affairs. On the one hand Russia, on the other hand France, bore themselves towards her as if they had a right to have a potential voice in her counsels. The division of Fatherland into so many unequal satrapies, almost invited foreign intrigue, and Germany could hardly be said to be German so long as her internal organisation laid her open in one direction or another to the incessant pressure of external might.

All this the triumphant march of Prussia has trodden into the dust. The whole complicated system which seemed to have been devised to make the

German people a prey to their princes gave way in a trice before the advancing *corps d'armée* under General Falkenstein. Thereupon, hope once more glittered in the eyes of the nation, self-respect once again glowed in its bosom, and resolution nerved its will. The net was broken, and the lion was free. It could now exchange glances with France and with Russia, indicative of independence and of the will to maintain it. A proud self-consciousness fills the hearts of the people, and they are bent on making Germany what the intelligence, the sobriety, the industry, and the numbers of her population entitle her to be. It is this spirit which will animate and energise the projected Parliament. It is the formulated expression of this spirit which Austria has most to fear. It is to this that even Bismark will have to bow. The newly-evolved national life of Germany will, at all events, attempt to find for itself a fitting embodiment by means of her Parliament, and the hopes of all who desire peace in Europe, and progress amongst mankind, are looking to that assembly to bear itself worthily under its heavy responsibility. "It was not," says Mr. Goldwin Smith, in a recent letter to the *Daily News*,—"it was not the success which told with English people, but the kind of success—the burst, as unmistakeable as it was unlooked for, of national enthusiasm in Prussia—the response of the German people—the hope, suddenly dawning, as through a cloud, of security, independence, and ultimate peace for the nations from a strong and united Germany—the fact brought home to us from the commencement of the struggle that the cause of Italy, to which England has always been loyal, and that of Germany were one."

The unforeseen result of the war, then, which lays firm hold upon our sympathies, is not the military success of Prussia, far less her aggrandisement as a separate Power. We hope to see Prussia absorbed by Germany, as Piedmont was by Italy. And we are sure that when the German people get a free voice, and can speak in unison, this is the substance of what they will express:—"We are one, and as one we will exist." That determination being reduced to definitive and practical form, will eventually give rest and liberty to the Germans, will impose a salutary restraint on French ambition, will assure peace to Europe, and will, we trust, lead to a proportionate disarmament in all its military states.

#### THE CHOLERA IN LONDON.

It might reasonably have been hoped that the cooler weather and showers of the last few days would have helped to abate the virulence of the pestilence which has so firmly planted itself in London. With sorrow we record the fact that these anticipations have not been realised. Before us lies the Registrar's Return for the week ending Saturday last. In the preceding seven days, it may be remembered, the fatal destroyer carried off 346 persons in London alone. Last week the number had risen nearly three-fold. The mortality of the metropolitan district was almost doubled in that single week—being 1,213 persons beyond the average, which is estimated at 1,387. This is far beyond our experience when cholera last visited these shores—a most sad and forcible proof of the deficiency of those sanitary precautions and social arrangements which are necessary at all times to insure the health of the population.

Within that brief space of time, in the Eastern districts of London—that *terra incognita* to the respectable classes of this great capital—nearly a thousand persons were stricken down by cholera. The Registrar-General calls it "slaughter." And so it is—for to a great extent it has been the result of preventable causes. What a scene of suffering and desolation does the official report present to us in the following passage:—"The mortality is overwhelming in some of the districts. In Poplar alone 145, in Bow 188 people died last week, including Dr. Ansell, the meritorious health officer, and Mr. Ceely, clerk to the Board of Works, whose name figures on the placards. The people are falling ill every hour; you see them of all ages, children and adults, lying about their beds like people under the influence of a deadly poison, some acutely suffering, nearly all conscious of their fate and of all that is going on around them. Here the doctor is drawn in by the husband to see the wife now attacked; there the husband lies in spasms; here is an old woman seated dead, with eyes wide open; there lies a fine four-year old child, his curly head drooping in death, but his mother says the pulse is strong, and he takes what she gives him. An older brother just recovered is running about. Several wards of the London Hospital are full of patients, many of them very young children in all stages of the disease; some dying, some well again and playing." And in the midst of these terrible and harrowing scenes, there have been noble illustrations of fortitude and self-sacrifice. "The medical men (says the Registrar) have no rest, and with the health officers are nobly doing their duty; brave men ready to lay down their lives for their patients. The people themselves are most patient; most willing to help

each other, the women always in front, and none shrinking danger. There is no desertion of children, husbands, wives, fathers, or mothers, from fear." Surely these patient sufferers are deserving of the deepest sympathy of their more fortunate fellow-citizens!

"The people of East London," says the official report, "want help." Despite the warnings we have had, the cholera has come upon us unprepared. There is a lack of medical officers, of nuisance inspectors, of active philanthropists. "The administrative work has not been organised with sufficient promptitude, and is not carried out with sufficient energy." No doubt instant and thorough measures will be forthwith taken to supply this deficiency. It is a meritorious work in which our new Government have ample scope for the display of energy. The present outbreak of cholera is a new illustration of the fact that the poorer classes are far more liable to the attacks of contagious and epidemic diseases than the other sections of society, and this contingency is nowhere more imminent than in the East of London, which is a huge aggregation of poverty, marked off from the rest of the metropolis, and almost deserted by the well-to-do classes. Painful as is this anomaly, it cannot be grappled with, or only mitigated in the slow lapse of years. But these teeming thousands, huddled together in Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, St. George's-in-the-East, Stepney, Mile-end, and Poplar, are daily dying off, not so much by the visitations of Providence as in consequence of the use of bad water, drawn from the River Lea, which is in dangerous proximity to sewers, cuts, and canals. It is in the district supplied with water from this source that cholera is at the present moment seizing its victims. The tanks and butts which contain the water used by the poor people of this locality are so many nuclei of choleraic poison; the supply of water being intermittent, and these receptacles being often in close proximity to the closets. The gravity of this state of things is indicated in Dr. Simon's interesting report, just published by Parliament, in which it is stated that the discharges in the case of cholera patients are the principal means of propagating the disease. "If these discharges," we are told, "are not immediately disinfected, they soon develop a highly infective power, and the smallest quantity of them is sufficient to impart a noxious quality to other accumulations, and even to large volumes of water. In consequence, not only do the effluvia from these accumulations become dangerous, but what is of more importance, if the poison leaks in the smallest degree into wells or running stream, the disease may be spread over a whole district by means of the water supply." Here then, is an explanation of the fearful mortality in the East End of London at the present time. Poisoned water is the agent for introducing the fatal disease, and is carrying off its hundreds of victims weekly.

This fearful outbreak of cholera in the east of London, though not an occasion for panic elsewhere, is an additional incentive to the adoption of precautionary measures, and a call upon public sympathy. But for the well-appointed hospitals of the plague-stricken district, the ravages of the pestilence would have been almost beyond control. Probably the London Hospital, which has in the last sixteen days admitted 270 cholera patients, has saved hundreds of the population from the infection, and deserves all the pecuniary support which can be given to it at this crisis. The district between the Tower and the Isle of Dogs, is almost as a city apart from the rest of London. But the rest of the metropolis cannot view the spread of the cholera in that region with unconcern. The taint has already appeared in the north, south and west as well as the east of London. In all these districts the condition of life are for the most part more favourable than east of Shoreditch. But each of them contains plague-spots that may generate and propagate the disease, and a careful attention to the copious instructions given by the Board of Health, the prompt removal of nuisances, and extra supplies of pure water, will best meet the approach of the fatal scourge.

#### CLOUDS.

"THIS day six years ago," said Napoleon, shortly before he breathed his last, "I was at Auxerre, and there were clouds in the sky. I think if I were to see those clouds now I should grow well again." The sick man's fancy expressed that sense of the restorative influence of the peaceful and beautiful forms of nature of which we are all conscious. Out of the quietness of the passionless earth, breathing only faintly as it sleeps in the calm of a summer's evening, we seem to draw repose for our restless, anxious thoughts. The worrying cares that are ever like a whirling wheel sweeping the soul round in their fretful course, become less importunate and grow still at last as the peace of glassy seas or silent hills and woods steals into the mind and heart. But not only as an anodyne do we realise the healing influences of external nature. There is tone in the vigorous breeze for the enfeebled frame, and glad-



ness in the glow of sunshine for the gloomy, depressed spirit. Mother Nature now sings to her suffering children a lullaby of rest, and now proffers a cordial to quicken into more conscious life; and surely clouds, by the varied impressions of their different forms, are fitted either to soothe into tranquil repose or to excite the stirrings of happier emotions. The dying exile yearned not for the thrill of victory, nor for the pride of Imperial glory, to make the pulse of life beat high again, but in the visions of memory saw the fair sky of Southern France, the fleecy beauty of whose clouds had once filled his soul with pleasure so fresh and sweet, that could he see those clouds again life promised to renew its grasp upon a world thus beauteous. Let us pause for a moment longer over the suggestive incident. For it is a suggestive picture,—the banished Emperor, in his remote island prison, straining his eagle eye through the gathering film of death into the dim horizon of the past, not to catch the smoke of battles nor the glitter of courts, but only to see once again bright wreaths of vapour floating over an azure sky. In the supreme moments of life we turn away from the struggles, the interests, the excitements of human affairs, and dwell fondly upon the pure and simple delights that we have tasted in bygone hours of innocent, happy satisfaction with nature's freshness and beauty. The old man will often smile at the memory of some school holiday, while he sickens at the recollection of the grave business of his manhood. The hours and scenes that have God's peace resting upon them outweigh the most momentous of worldly concerns and anxieties, when the standard of judgment is regulated by the touch of death. And so in the last hour, Falstaff "babbles" of "green fields," and Napoleon sighs for the "clouds" of Auxerre. Is it wise for us always to be acting through life according to a system of valuation which we shall regard at last as false? Would it not be well for us to find some worth now in rustling groves and rippling waters and singing birds, as well as in the gains of the counting-house and in the agitations of the hustings? We shall find more tender and precious reminiscences in the former than in the latter, when we sit musing in the shadows of life's evening over the weary closing day. And there is another question that has reference to profit and loss, proposed by Him who spoke as "One having authority," to which we shall do well to give heed.

But the clouds have floated away while we have been discoursing. Others of the changeable phantoms, however, glide out of the hazy distance to dapple or veil the heavens with their shapes. We delight in the infinite variety of their forms. The winds fashion the vapours at their wayward will, piling them into the majestic *cumulus* or whirling the light *cirrus* through the blue. From the ocean, purple-black in its shade, rises what Ruskin calls "the Angel of the Sea," and with a long sweep of its dark pinions, descends upon the land. Or, on the cliff, "smoulders," as Tennyson exquisitely says, the light summer cloud. Beautiful is the mackerel sky whose shelving layers of vapour look like reefs whitened by the surf of the sea that now sleeps in the hollows of the rocks. Nor are the storm clouds darkening over mountain heights in vast looming masses, wanting in the beauty of a wild harmony with the desolate grandeur of the scene. These varied types of cloud glories we have all seen, though we may not have marked them [with an artist's keen eye for effect. Has it not been pleasant to lie on the grass in the bright summer days and look up into the depths of the air, so soft and clear, and watch the fair wreaths now scudding merrily before some brisk upper breeze, now motionless as a coral isle in tropic seas, now pluming into snowy crests, now spreading out into the gauzy train of a fairy's robe? But in the slant beams of the rising or setting sun the riches of colour are added to the beauties of form, and rose and purple and crimson lights flash upon the burnished gold, the glistening pearl, the sparkling diamond of a heavenly regalia. Yet we can well believe the aeronauts when they tell us that it is only from above the clouds that their greatest magnificence can be seen, for then every curving hollow, every rolling height, every thread of vapour waving from the region of mist like the luxuriant tendril of a rank steamy forest-growth, glows in the gorgeous splendour of a land where it is "always afternoon." That by endless diversities of form, and the imparting of all hues of brightness, the clouds have been rendered ministers to the sense of the beautiful, is due to the Divine pleasure that man should enjoy a creation, not only good in its provisions for his material wants, but also rich in visions of loveliness. The rude contempt sometimes professed for the beautiful is no evidence of wisdom, but only of a coarse nature, an unsusceptible heart, and an uncultivated mind. We

are endued with faculties for the perception of what is fair and graceful, and the whole outer world teems with objects furnishing such images. To create impressions of beauty by change, variety, contrast, though a rule of nature and a canon of true art, is not often regarded in the arrangements of human society. And yet the charm of mortal beauty after the type of natural beauty, would impart to many of our organisations power that would render them far more operative for good, and that over a larger sphere. We seek a low, tame uniformity, and lose the nobler, freer unity to secure which there must be a combination and co-operation of varied elements, each having its own distinct characteristic, but blended together to produce a complex and beautiful whole.

There is a special charm in the motion and the mystery of the clouds. They come out of the unknown and pass away into it again. We see them rise in misty folds from the distance—exhalations of far-off seas, or incense fumes of land grateful for sun and rain—then sail like "the stately ships" to our zenith, and again glide away to dip at last beneath the horizon and canopy of other skies. There is an uncontrollable imaginative longing to trace them back to where the condensing vapour first took its nebulous form, and to follow them again to where they shall nourish the earth with genial rain, or be dissipated by the heat of sunny regions. The motion of the clouds seems to invest them with a certain personality. We can almost fancy that they are pure and peaceful spirits, gliding in their fair course on beatific missions. As they perform their aerial voyages, we could well nigh believe them conscious of the scenes they pass over, and regard them as looking down with serene and quiet gaze upon the homes and labours and conflicts of men. We all know with how sweet a voice Shelley has endued his "Cloud," that it may tell us whence it comes and whither it goeth. This questioning, peering look with which we follow a bird's flight or a cloud's course is only a slight illustration of that strong desire to know the past and the future which has ever been present in man, and which has given alike an impetus to the pursuits of science and a power to the claims of superstition. Is it the lingering trace of the first evil desire after unlawful knowledge? or is it but a foreshadowing of the time when we shall know even as we are known?

The economic purposes of the clouds are, however, the most important to man, and, at the same time, the most wonderful illustrations of the Divine wisdom. From the ocean they bear to us the water which has been evaporated by the heat of the sun, and discharge it, after reaching a cooler atmosphere, in refreshing showers upon the land, whence again, having percolated and irrigated the soil, it flows back by streams and rivers into the sea. These provisions for supplying the water, which is essential to the existence of animal and vegetable life, and for restoring it again, when its purpose has been effected, to the reservoir of the deep, are striking evidences, not only of the care for creation, but of the economy, strictly speaking, of the government of the world. There is no waste in nature. The refuse of life passes through chemical changes that fit it again to support other organisms. We are only beginning, in our social science, to follow the prudential counsels of nature. The more we do so, the more we shall find how rich the earth is in resources for satisfying not only primitive wants, but also those of the most highly civilised and artificial society; but, in order to do this, we must learn to gather up the crumbs which fall from the table of our first supplies. In considering the beneficial influences of the clouds, we must not forget the action of the winds, which bear the clouds in their courses, and whose motion is regulated by laws as constant (as Maury has beautifully shown in his "Physical Geography of the Sea") as those that govern the solid earth.

Beauty, utility, economy, are the lessons of the clouds. Our busiest workers, our wisest legislators, may thus find serviceable suggestions in the *nimbus* that swells in billows of gloom over their heads, and in the faintest vapours that fade into the hazy summer sky.

ARRIVAL OF THE "JOHN WILLIAMS" IN AUSTRALIA.—The Directors of the London Missionary Society in their *Chronicle* say:—"The numerous friends of this missionary ship will be thankful to learn that, after a voyage of ninety-four days from Portland, she safely reached the Australian colony of Adelaide on the 3rd of May. She experienced a considerable amount of bad weather, both in the Bay of Biscay and in rounding the Cape; but the promises of that God who heareth prayer were abundantly fulfilled in the safety, rapidity, and comfort of her voyage, and in the hearty welcome given to the missionary band by the Christian Church of Adelaide."

## Poetry.

### THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Well nigh as swift as thought, a magic power  
Sends living words through th' Atlantic wave:  
Their voice unheard in Ocean's silent cave,  
Two kindred nations speak from shore to shore.  
Thank God! Hope triumphs, all our fears are o'er.  
'Twas He who gave the dauntless force and skill,  
All human might hangs on His sovereign will  
Who hurls the lightning, stills the Ocean's roar.  
While tales of weal or woe, of loss or gain,  
Thro' th' electric cord henceforth shall dart,  
And momentarily across the solemn main  
Shall speed from home to home, and mart to mart,  
Not War, but PEACE for ever be the Strain  
Between the peoples, binding heart to heart.

S. CLARKSON.

Manchester, July 31st, 1866.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### THE CONTINENTAL WAR.

#### A MONTH'S ARMISTICE. THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

The five days truce which expired on Friday last is succeeded by a four weeks' truce, during which time Bohemia and Moravia are to remain in the occupation of the Prussians, and notice must be given prior to any resumption of hostilities by either Power.

On Thursday, the preliminaries of peace agreed upon between Count Bismark and Count Karolyi were ratified by the Emperor of Austria, and the ratifications exchanged on the 29th. According to official accounts from Vienna, they contain the following conditions:—"Austria is not included in the reorganisation to be undertaken in Germany. She recognises all the arrangements that will be made by Prussia in Northern Germany, inclusive of territorial changes. Schleswig is to be ceded to Prussia, and Holstein will pay part of the war expenses."

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article evidently semi-official, speaks as follows relative to the bases of peace:—"The territorial integrity of Austria is to be maintained, excepting as far as regards Venetia. Saxony is also to preserve her territorial integrity. Austria accepts the formation of a confederation of Northern Germany, under the exclusive direction of Prussia. The states of Southern Germany will retain their separate international existence and independence, and will be free to group themselves as they think proper. Austria will pay Prussia an indemnity of 75 million francs (three millions sterling)." The *Constitutionnel* adds:—"These conditions are equitable considering the state of things created by the war. The territorial integrity of Austria, notwithstanding the disastrous issue of the conflict, is an important stipulation which must be applauded by all enlightened and prudent minds, by all who consider an advantage of the greatest importance to be the maintenance of a great moderating power in the centre of Europe. We have reason to believe that M. Benedetti, French Ambassador at Berlin, who was present at Nikolsburg, had instructions to insist likewise on the territorial integrity of the kingdom of Saxony."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"I am assured that it required an energetic despatch from the Emperor Napoleon to the Prussian headquarters to obtain the assent of Prussia. The point on which the King was most exacting was the war indemnity demanded from Austria, which is said to have been so enormous that she found it impossible in her present financial condition to pay. If I am rightly informed, the Emperor Napoleon gave the Prussian Government to understand that this patience, as well as the patience of Europe, was very high exhausted by exorbitant pretensions, put forward seemingly with the object of rendering any arrangement impossible, and that if persisted in it would be for France to consider what she should do. I also hear that another telegram, not less significant than friendly, was at the same time, or nearly at the same time, sent to the headquarters of the Italian army."

The Berlin *National Zeitung* and some other papers state the following to be the territorial acquisitions stipulated for by Prussia in the peace preliminaries:—"The Elbe Duchies, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and perhaps also Upper Hesse and Frankfurt, will be incorporated with Prussia. Saxony will preserve her former line of frontier, assuming, however, in relation to Prussia, a similar position to that which the Elbe Duchies were intended to occupy according to the February treaty."

The Italian Government have authorised Count Barral to agree to an armistice of four weeks from the 2nd August, and directed him to stipulate for the acceptance of the conditions concerted between Italy, Prussia, and France, as the preliminaries of peace. The terms of the armistice are believed to include the direct and unconditional union of Venetia with Italy by means of a plebiscite. All frontier questions are reserved for the peace negotiations.

#### THE LAST ENGAGEMENT BEFORE VIENNA.

Particulars of the conflict which took place at Blumenau, near Presburg, in Hungary, have now been received. The numbers engaged were about equal, and there were about forty guns on each side. There were obstinate artillery and cavalry engagements. In the latter the Prussians were signally suc-



cessful. While General Franksy, the Prussian commander, was attacking the Austrian position in front, General Bose, with 5,000 men, was working round to their rear to cut off their retreat, and he succeeded after much fighting in planting his brigade across the road and railway to Presburg. On news of the success of this movement, Franksy ordered a general advance, but met with an unusual interruption:—

Time was getting on, and before the front attack was developed, the sun, standing high up in the heavens and directly south, showed that midday had arrived. In a few minutes an Austrian officer came out from the Blumenau position with a flag of truce, and advanced towards the Prussian lines. He was met by a Prussian officer, to whom he reported that an armistice had been agreed upon, to date from midday, and that it was already past the hour. In a few minutes the signal to cease firing was sounded along the Prussian ranks, and the combat was broken off. The sudden silence was curious and abrupt; there were none of the dropping shots or single occasional reports in which a cannonade generally dies away; in a moment the roar of the artillery and the patter of small arms ceased, and a curious hum of conversation rose from the astonished soldiers.

At first the Austrians would not believe that their retreat was cut off, and that they had been in such imminent danger of being captured, for no report had been sent up from their rear, and they still thought that they commanded the road to Presburg. But they were soon convinced that they were really surrounded, when, on sending back, it was found that Prussian troops were drawn up across the only line of retreat for their artillery.

The Austrians lost in the combat between 500 and 600 men, of whom 100 were taken prisoners, and over 300 were wounded. The Prussian loss is reported to be only 100 killed and wounded.

The Bose Brigade rested for the night a quarter of a German mile before Presburg, but withdrew next morning within the line of demarcation. When the truce was proclaimed a curious scene followed:—

The men of Bose's Prussian Brigade, who had been planted across the Presburg road, and a few hours before had been standing ready, rifle in hand, to fire upon the retreating Austrian battalions, were surrounded by groups of those very Austrian soldiers whom they had been waiting to destroy. The men of the two nations mingled together, exchanged tobacco, drank out of each other's flasks, talked and laughed over the war in groups equally composed of blue and white uniforms, cooked their rations at the same fires, and to-night Austrian and Prussian battalions will lie down bivouacked close together, without fear and in perfect security.

All the positions held by the Prussian troops up to noon on the 22nd inst. are maintained.

On the 26th Benedek, with his army of 75,000, reached Presburg after a long and hazardous march from Olmütz by way of the Carpathians through the Wang valley to Tirnau.

#### PRUSSIA AND THE SOUTH GERMAN STATES.

Herr von de Pförden, the Bavarian Minister, has been at Berlin and sought an interview with Count Bismarck, which after some delay he at length obtained, and an armistice of three weeks with Bavaria, to commence on the 3rd of August, was conceded.

Meanwhile the war was carried on with vigour by the Prussians in Bavaria. On the 25th ult. an engagement took place near Gersheim, between the Goben Division and the 8th Federal Army Corps, in which the Prussians were victorious, and the Bavarians suffered serious losses, especially in officers. The Beyer Division was also victorious over the Bavarians near Helmsstadt. The Beyer and Flies Divisions repulsed the Bavarians near Rosenbrunn.

On the 27th the Prussians bombarded Würzburg, setting fire to the roof of the arsenal. According to Bavarian accounts the Prussians were repulsed with the loss of sixteen cannon. Little damage was suffered by the town, which was soon commanded by General Manteuffel's batteries. It is believed that he has occupied the town.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with the reserve Prussian force, has taken possession of the district of Upper Franconia in the name of the King of Prussia. On the 29th the Prussian vanguard dispersed a battalion of Bavarian Life Guards. The Prussians took four officers and 205 men prisoners. Several Bavarians were killed.

The sovereigns of Baden, Darmstadt, and Saxe-Meiningen have followed the example of the King of Bavaria, by addressing propositions for an armistice direct to the King of Prussia. The King of Hanover has sent one of his aides-de-camp to the Prussian headquarters. King William, however, refused to receive him.

Prince Frederick William, the heir apparent of Electoral Hesse, has solicited the protection of France, in order to secure his hereditary right of succession.

The semi-official *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Berlin, denies the existence of any desire on the part of the inhabitants of Southern Germany to enter into a Federal Union with Prussia, and points out that to draw them into the Union of the North would be to strengthen the elements of division represented in the North and Centre by Hanover, Electoral Hesse, and Nassau.

#### GERMAN ADHESION TO PRUSSIA.

Addressees are being got up in various parts of Nassau to King William begging that the State may be incorporated with Prussia. Also to the same effect in Schlewig-Holstein. In Baden there has been a change of Ministry, and a complete change of feeling in a Prussian sense.

The secession to Brunswick has been secured to Prussia, who will perhaps exchange territory in the north with Oldenburg against the enclaves of Dirkenfeld and Entin. The district of East Friesland in Hanover has adopted an address to King William

expressing the wish for the union of the whole of Hanover with Prussia.

The city of Frankfurt will probably become Prussian territory, in which case the King will remit the whole or part of the contribution demanded from it.

#### ITALY.

The eight days' truce between Austria and Italy commenced on the 25th. On that day, Cialdini was at Udine, near the Isonza. The Italians had been cheered by a gleam of success, thus described by the special correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

General Medici, in command of the 15th Division, marched by Padua and Cittadella on Bassano, forced the narrow pass of Cison, and turned the enemy's positions of Fossa and Incin by a diversion on the hills of Arsié, thus commanding the road to Levico and Trento. Pushing on, the old Garibaldian general advanced by Grigno, Ospedaletto, and Borgi di Val Sugona, on Levico, where he again beat the Austrians, capturing 400 prisoners.

Disregarding the announcement that a brigade had left Verona in all haste and was being conveyed by railway to Trento to reinforce the garrison of that town, Medici occupied Pergine, and gave at a short distance from it another battle to the enemy, which was a complete victory for the Italians. Numerous prisoners were taken, and almost immediately an advance was made on Trento, from which Medici was only five miles distant when the last courier from him left. Trento is by this time probably occupied by the Italians, and Medici's presence may facilitate the advance of Garibaldi, who has encountered a most obstinate resistance all along the route, and has had to win by hard fighting and great fatigue. An officer from him arrived on the 25th at Cialdini's headquarters at Villa Mondolfo, being sent to combine further movements, as a complete occupation of the Italian Tyrol was in the general's plans.

General Cialdini was at the same time moving another considerable body of troops in a direction which prudence forbids me to name, when news came that an armistice of eight days had been concluded, to commence from yesterday at four in the morning. It was subject to the condition that the troops were not to move beyond the positions occupied by the head of their respective columns, and was concluded just at the moment when the Italians were on the point of entering the enemy's territory.

It does not seem that Medici was in time to reach Trento before the truce stopped his progress. In the two engagements at Borgo and Levico the Medici Division had twenty killed and fifty wounded. The Austrians had thirty killed and 300 prisoners.

Royal Decrees have been published, promulgating the Italian Constitution in Venetia, terminating the Concordat entered into between Austria and the Holy See so far as concerns Venetia, and also abolishing religious corporations in that province.

#### THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE ADRIATIC.

Signor Petrucci della Gattina, writing from Turin to the *Débats* on the 22nd, says that the late naval engagement in the Adriatic has excited much astonishment and disappointment in Italy, as the country regarded the fleet with pride, and spared no sacrifices in order that it might keep pace with the progress of naval science and be worthy of the position occupied by the kingdom. Signor Petrucci thinks that Trieste should have been attacked, or the siege of Venice commenced, and thus refers to the operations against Lissa:—

The importance of Lissa, which is not even marked on most maps, is very doubtful. Admiral Persano attacked the island under the spur of public opinion, which accused him of inaction. He wished to accomplish a sudden enterprise, show his bravery—which no one impugned—and dazzle by a brilliant exploit. He has had at last a battle with Tegethoff. What has been the result of that battle? We are grieved to the heart. The telegram which announced the engagement to us yesterday seems to disguise a defeat rather than announce a victory. What it admits is almost a defeat. The admiral's ship—that magnificent and splendid frigate the *Rè d'Italia*—sunk, the *Paletro* blown up, the rest of the squadron damaged, faith in the omnipotence of our fleet and the inferiority of the enemy's destroyed, the empire of the Adriatic disputed valiantly, the action of the fleet against Venice weakened and postponed until the losses and damage of the other ships are repaired. I cannot describe the anxiety of Turin since yesterday evening. The wording of the dispatch adds to its inherent gloom and sadness. We are consoled by the announcement of grave losses inflicted upon the enemy. What are they to us? What have we gained by the disastrous losses we have suffered? Had those or even greater losses secured us Trieste, or opened the lagoons to us, we should have rejoiced over them. But what in any case could we have done with this island in the Adriatic?

The Italian papers express considerable disappointment at the very uncertain result of the engagement. The *Diritto* says that according to a letter it has received from Ancona, the return of the Italian fleet to that port had anything but an air of triumph. In addition to the *Rè d'Italia*, the gunboat Varese was sunk, and nothing was done by the Affondatore. The letter adds that Admiral Albini's division and the ironclad that stayed near the island protecting the re-embarkation of the troops were compelled to remain idle for want of signals from the admiral's ship. Albini did not move until he saw the *Rè d'Italia* go down. The *Nazione* says that rumours are in circulation which it will not reproduce, attributing such bad management to those who directed the operations that it thinks an inquiry ought to be instituted in order to tranquillise the public mind.

A commission of naval officers has made a careful inspection of the Italian fleet after the engagement at Lissa. Their report states that the fleet will be able to put to sea again very shortly.

Popular demonstrations have been made at Ancona against Admiral Persano. Rear Admiral Vacca has been appointed by Royal decree to the provisional command of the Italian fleet.

#### EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

**AN ITALIAN HEROINE.**—A Florence journal relates that after the battle of Custoza a surgeon of the Italian army discovered among the wounded a young corporal of bersaglieri still alive, notwithstanding three severe injuries in the neck, left arm, and right leg. When about to dress those wounds the surgeon perceived that the sufferer was a young woman, who then declared her name to be Herminia Manelli, and her age twenty. Just before the opening of the campaign her brother, who was a corporal of bersaglieri, had fallen ill, and returned home to his family until his recovery. The sister, whose parents had previously had some difficulty in preventing her from joining the Garibaldians, took advantage of that circumstance, and cutting short her hair, dressed herself in her brother's uniform and joined his regiment, her resemblance to him enabling her to pass unnoticed. Four hours later her regiment was engaged, and she was wounded on the field of battle. After the discovery of her sex by the surgeon she was taken to Florence, where she died a few days after.

**AN EPISODE IN THE WAR.**—A letter from Storo, in the Tyrol, narrates a striking incident connected with the capture of the Austrian fort of Ampola:—“A lieutenant of artillery had been sent with a single cannon to open fire against the fortress. The piece had been placed just behind the last angle which covered the most advanced sentinel. Here the piece was charged, and then by means of a rope it was dragged beyond the protecting angle, and placed in position on the road opposite the fort, at a distance of about 150 paces. There, entirely unsheltered, under the fire of the carbines, the lieutenant pointed it himself, and the brigadier fired. In this perilous manner thirty-four shots were fired in less than an hour. At the moment that the lieutenant pointed it for the thirty-fifth time, and that the brigadier stood at his terrible post, a cannon placed on the small advanced work of the fort vomited forth a deluge of grape. The lieutenant and the brigadier fell, the first struck with instantaneous death, and the second so mutilated that he expired immediately. The names of these brave men, who with admirable coolness had engaged in a duty where death was inevitable, will live in the memory of the battalion who witnessed the quiet simplicity of their heroism. The name of the lieutenant, a young man of twenty-five, was Alasio, and that of the brigadier Gardone. In the first burst of emotion the piece was abandoned on the road; but the volunteers, fearing that the besieged might attempt its capture, rushed back to the fatal spot and saved the cannon. But a grenade fell in the midst of them, and placed twenty-five *hors de combat*. I saw several whose wounds were fortunately of a slight character; but an amputation was in one instance necessary on the spot, and several ambulance wagons soon after passed carrying off those who were most gravely injured.”

**AN UNFORTUNATE PRIEST.**—General Cialdini the other day was on the bell tower of a monastery on the confines in the neighbourhood of Borgoforte, when most unexpectedly a cannonade was opened against him. Having some suspicion that all was not fair, he ordered a minute search of the convent to be made, and in a cellar was discovered a parish priest, who it appeared had a subterranean telegraphic apparatus, with which he kept the enemy informed of all that was going on. Being a spy, of course his life was forfeit, and he was without any ceremony whatever killed on the spot by the soldiers.

**A SOUVENIR OF BATTLE.**—A German journal recounts the following episode of the battle of Königgratz:—“A young soldier in the midst of the tumult of battle thought he saw in the grass a four-leaved shamrock growing. As such a plant is rare and is considered good luck, he stooped to take it. At that very instant a cannon-ball passed over his head so near that he must have been killed if he had not been bending down. The man so miraculously saved has sent the plant to which he owed his life to his betrothed at Königsberg.”

**DUELLING ON A LARGE SCALE.**—A letter from Baden contains the following:—“Last week forty students arrived near the Castle of Durbach, near Offenburg, from Friburg, accompanied by a surgeon. They were armed with rapiers, and retired into the interior of a forest, where they selected a suitable spot for fighting duels on a large scale, twenty to twenty. They fought for a long time, inflicting wounds on each other in the face and arms. One is said to be have his life endangered. What was the origin of this battle? Politics. Twenty were for Austria and twenty for Prussia. This will give an idea of the feeling which exists in the country.”

**THE DEATH OF BOGGIO, THE ITALIAN DEPUTY.**—He went down with the *Rè d'Italia* when she sank in the late engagement with the Austrian fleet off Lissa. He was there, not as a combatant, but as a visitor to Admiral Persano. The Admiral, however, had moved his flag on board the Affondatore. But for some reason or other poor Boggio remained on board the *Rè d'Italia*, and shared her fate. He is much lamented, both by the members of his party, and as truly by his political opponents. He is a loss to Italy. A promising member of the Turin bar, he was one of the members of the Italian Chamber who best understood the real nature and meaning of Parliamentary government, and took most readily to constitutional Parliamentary habits and modes of thought. He was an eloquent and argumentative speaker, and a terse and pithy writer.—*Letter from Florence.*

**A STRIKING SCENE.**—The engagement of the *Rè d'Italia* was marked by an exciting episode. A half battalion of bersaglieri who were on board climbed up into the tops, and, while holding on by the ropes,



shouldered their rifles as on a parade-ground, and sent a final volley upon the deck of the Archduke Maximilian. This parting farewell produced terrible effects—twenty killed and sixty wounded, falling around the Admiral, who seemed to be invulnerable.

**THE BANKER AND THE RUSSIAN GENERAL.**—A Frankfort letter, speaking of M. Charles de Rothschild, narrates the following:—"The celebrated capitalist waited on General de Manteuffel, and said, 'We shall not pay. Pillage our cellars, if you like, but you will not find there your twenty-five millions of florins. And, if you do so, I give you my word that I will cause all the signatures that I hold of the Prussian bankers to be protested, so that all your banks shall fail.' The general had some idea of having M. de Rothschild arrested, but did not carry out that noble design. M. de Rothschild left on the 24th for Paris with M. Salignac-Fénelon, Minister of Finance."

**A FACT FOR OUR NAVAL AUTHORITIES.**—The Florence correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, in describing the naval action off Lissa, says that the Austrians exclusively used steel shot, which went through the armour of the Italian vessels as though it were of tin. A warning this to all the navies of the world, which pay so much attention to the manufacture of iron plates.

**GARIBALDI.**—Private letters from the volunteer camp state that the way in which Garibaldi will persist in exposing himself to the utmost risk, despite all representations and entreaties—"in a way that is that of a corporal rather than of a general"—keeps them all there in hourly apprehension for his life. A carriage in which he was being carried to the scene of attack the other day was subjected to the fire of a whole party of Tyrolean sharpshooters posted on a height above the road by which it had to pass, and it seemed a perfect miracle that he escaped unhurt. As for the health of Garibaldi, I hear from his aide-de-camp, Colonel Ruvoltri, that it is excellent. This account is, I am happy to say, confirmed by Major Wolff, who, when I saw him, three hours ago, had just returned from a reconnaissance, on which he had accompanied Garibaldi, and which the general was imprudent enough to push into a village some distance in advance of his own extreme advanced posts.—*Daily News Correspondence.*

**THE WAR OF DECEPTIONS.**—It was believed that the Prussians would have been beaten by the Austrians; that the laurels of Duppel were mere show; that the Prussian army was one of national guards, while in that of Austria were to be found veterans of fourteen years' service; that the old fortune of Benedek, at the head of the soldiers of the Mincio and Palestro—why not also of Solferino?—would have confounded the modesty of Moltke—that the needle-gun was impossible—that the fathers of families in the Landwehr and the Landsturm would not have seconded the ambitious dreams of Count de Bismarck; but the Prussians have quite made a Napoleonic campaign, and the Austrian army has been almost annihilated. Here, on the other hand, people believed that the Italians would have beaten the Austrians for a thousand reasons; but the former, whatever may have been the cause, have been obliged to recross the Mincio. The Italian fleet was expected to make only one mouthful of that of Austria, and Admiral Persano was to sink the enemy's admiral, whereas the Italian fleet conducts itself with the moderation of a young girl brought up at the Sacré Cœur. The Austrian cavalry was expected to tread under the horses' hoofs the Italian horsemen and throw disarray into the lines of the infantry; the Italian cavalry has beaten that of Austria in every encounter, and the latter has never been able to break a square of the infantry or a battalion of bersagliers. It was believed the Italian artillery would have done prodigies, but its firing often failed in precision. Distrust was felt for the Garibaldian generals on account of their inexperience, and for the Neapolitans on account of their fidelity. Bixio and Pianelli have in a striking manner falsified that prediction. The Austrians were believed to be unable to sustain the sight of the red shirts; but, on the contrary, the Volunteers have been more often the attacked than the attackers, and Garibaldi himself has been wounded. The Austrians were expected to defend Venetia foot by foot, but they have shut themselves up in their fortresses, and vanish before the Italian troops, who are eager for a battle. The Italians, it was believed, would only make a war of operations; but they are reduced to laying siege to the strong places of the Quadrilateral and perhaps the forts of Venice. Their great hope was to obtain the conquest of Venetia by deeds of arms on Italian soil; but it has been won by Prussia in Germany, and Austria delivers it as a compliment to a neutral Power. In short, the name given to this campaign in history ought to be the war of dupes.—*Journal des Débats.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

It is said that the French Emperor is unwell. He has gone to Vichy.

During some military manoeuvres near Strasburg, three days back, a pontoon bridge was thrown across the Rhine in twelve minutes.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that the 8,000 Bavarians who had been stationed at Schleusingen drank during their two-and-a-half days' stay at that place 90,000 quarts of beer.

The King of Hanover has been informed by the Prussian Government that the income he derives from the Crown lands will be withheld until the public moneys conveyed to England be refunded. M. Wehner, the Hanoverian Consul-General in London, has been removed, having in a published letter stated that the wounded soldiers of his country were insufficiently attended to by the Prussian authorities.

The Germans in England are beginning to contribute largely for the relief of their wounded countrymen. From Liverpool alone 700*l.* has been received, 450*l.* of which went to Berlin, and 250*l.* to Vienna.

A proclamation has been issued suspending throughout Lower Austria the laws for the protection of personal liberty and the inviolability of domicile, and establishing martial law, in order to insure the safety of the army and the preservation of public order and tranquillity.

Two hundred members of the Nationalverein, of Rhenish-Hessian origin, have separated from that association. In a letter which they addressed to the central committee the following passage occurs:—"We continued to form part of the body so long as the chiefs aimed above all at the liberal union of our country. But since the heads have declared the Prussian propositions for reform acceptable, and that, far from rejecting with indignation the policy of violence, they have on the contrary commenced to sustain the pretensions of the dominant power, we believe ourselves obliged to leave the association."

A Hungarian Legion of about 6,000 men has been formed by Prussia at Neisse, and placed under the command of Klapka and other Hungarian officers.

The Vienna press almost unanimously demand the dismissal of the Belcredi Ministry.

It is asserted that the Princes who have been dispossessed of their dominions by Prussia propose holding a common conference of delegates for the protection of their respective interests.

A private letter from Venice states that a great number of French officers there are daily seen in full uniform promenading on the Place of St. Mark arm-in-arm with Austrian officers.

Several friends of Italy having expressed themselves ready to subscribe on behalf of the Italian wounded soldiers, the Marquis d'Azeglio states that, although he is not instructed by the Government to open a list to that effect, he shall consider it his duty to receive and forward to the central committees privately organised in Turin or Florence, any sum of money or parcels destined for the wounded Italian soldiers, volunteers, or sailors. Subscriptions and parcels will be equally received at any of the Italian consulates in the kingdom.

The *Milan Gazette* has the following:—"Some days back on the principal square of Piacenza, the Piazza Dei Cavalli, appeared unexpectedly two omnibuses containing twenty priests, arrived from the Romagna, under an escort of carabinieri. They had been arrested for endeavouring to excite disturbances, and were being taken to prison. The indignation they excited amongst the people was exceedingly great, even amongst the women, and without the intervention of the national guard summary vengeance would have been inflicted on them."

The Governor of Schleswig-Holstein has received orders from the Prussian Government to make the necessary preparations for the election in these Duchies of members to the German Parliament. It is asserted that these elections will take place very shortly.

M. Deak has published a statement of his views upon the present state of affairs. He expresses himself in favour of peace and the formation of a Hungarian Ministry, under the presidency of Count Andrássy. The editors of the Pesth journals have been requested to cease discussing the question of constitutional reform for the present.

The Roman Catholic journal, the *Monde*, says:—"If Austria succumbs, there will be no state depending upon the Vicar of Jesus Christ. All will have abjured the official character of the Catholic faith. There will be numerically Catholic peoples; the Protestants will dare to call themselves a Protestant nation. England and Prussia will make a show of their pretended orthodoxy, and the mass of the Catholics in France, Spain, and Germany will let fall the throne of Pius IX.—that visible sign of the Catholicity of the nations. Remaining faithful to that grand cause, Austria testifies to it by her defeats. If she is irremediably vanquished, she will have all the honour of the combat. She will close the Catholic cycle of modern peoples. The Church and the world will enter upon new struggles, struggles full of obscurity, the conditions of which it is impossible to determine."

The Prussian Chambers are convoked for the 5th August.

The Crown Princess of Prussia, who is now at the seaside at Heringsdorf, will leave in the beginning of August, and proceed through Berlin to Silesia, where her Royal Highness will take part in the direction of the hospital arrangements for the soldiers wounded during the war.

The Prussian Minister of Finance is stated to have declared that the King will defray the expenses of the war without contracting a loan.

In consequence of the armistice the Rhine is again open to navigation.

#### AMERICA.

President Johnson has vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill upon the same grounds on which he vetoed a similar bill in February last. Both Houses of Congress passed, on the 16th, the bill over the President's veto, and subsequently resolved to adjourn on the 25th.

The political animosity between the Radicals and the President's supporters is daily increasing.

Attorney-General Speed has resigned office. Nothing definite has transpired concerning the anticipated resignation of Messrs. Stanton and Harlan.

Secretary Seward has written a letter approving the Philadelphia National Convention, which he regards

as a patriotic effort to induce Congress to admit the Southern representatives, which admission can alone complete the restoration of the Union.

The *New York Times* says:—"The bill for the annexation of the British provinces was introduced by General Banks on his own responsibility, and was not acted upon or reported by the Committee for Foreign Affairs. No importance attaches to it."

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

In Spain the constitutional guarantees are suspended.

Cardinal Antonelli is again unwell. It is believed that he will shortly retire from public affairs.

The Toulon squadron has left for Hyères for artillery practice. On the 15th August it will be at Ajaccio.

**AUSTRALIA.**—The Legislative Council of Australia has passed the Appropriation Bill, and adjourned. Both in that colony and in New Zealand affairs appear to have quietly settled down.

It is said that Mr. George Peabody intends paying for the erection of a fine building in connection with Yale College for a geographical cabinet, with accommodation also for a chemical laboratory and a philosophical lecture-room.

**THE NEEDLE-GUN.**—The celebrated needle-gun has again been tried at Chalons, and found wanting. About 150 of these weapons were put into the hands of the Guards, and the Commission has reported that these rifles are not suitable to French troops.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

**ARREST OF RONGE.**—A Frankfort letter states that "Jean Ronge, founder of the German Catholic Church, was arrested on the 9th, by order of the commander of the place. On the following day he was informed that he had been imprisoned in consequence of a condemnation by a Prussian tribunal, and that he must undergo his punishment. Ronge replied that he had not been condemned, having been only summoned to appear before the Court of Saarbrück on the 26th July."

**INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN PALESTINE.**—The Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago, who has been travelling in this country, in a letter dated Edinburgh, June 28, writes:—"Here I may mention an interesting fact in sacred geography, which I learned last evening from the eminent geographer, Mr. Keith Johnstone, of Edinburgh. He has travelled in Palestine, and is engaged with others in measures to secure a complete exploration of that country under British auspices, for which a fund of 10,000*l.* is to be raised by private subscription. A party of friends there, for a preparatory purpose, obtained permission to make excavations. At Mr. Johnstone's suggestion, who believes that Tell Hum is the true site of ancient Capernaum, they dug into the mould, hoping to find the remains of the synagogue there, popularly called the 'White Temple'; and, according to letters just received, were rewarded with complete success, finding the supposed building nearly or quite entire. As this question of the location of Capernaum has been a battle-ground of topographers, these tidings will awaken a fresh interest. Should they prove correct, that will be the only building in which the Saviour actually was when on earth which can be identified at this day. Mr. Johnstone also informs me that a perfectly accurate and complete scientific survey of Jerusalem has been made by Captain Wilson, giving all localities and measurements with the exactness of the British or the American coast-survey; and that, but for an unfortunate accident at the last, in the lithographic process, it would have been out at this time. Now it will be delayed for some months, as the work must be done anew. The same parties fixed the depression of the Dead Sea by survey across from the Mediterranean, and found it to correspond within a foot or two of that computed by Lieut. Lynch."

#### THE REFORM DEMONSTRATIONS.

On Wednesday afternoon a deputation from the Council of the Reform League attended by appointment on the Right Hon. Mr. Walpole, M.P., the Home Secretary, at the Home Office, in reference to the disorder which had prevailed since Monday evening in Hyde Park, and with the view of effecting some amicable arrangement by which peace and order could be restored. The deputation comprised Mr. E. Beales, President of the League, Colonel Dickson, and several other gentlemen. Mr. Beales, in the course of his opening statement, said that the state of the public mind was much exasperated at the conduct of the Government in its attempt to suppress the meeting in Hyde Park, and by the brutality of the police, and unless some conciliatory measures were adopted by the Government the consequences would be most serious. The Council of the League would be happy to aid the Government in any legitimate way in quieting the public mind; and he would suggest one of the most effectual means of restoring peace would be the entire withdrawal of the police and soldiers from the parks. Colonel Dickson and Mr. CUNNINGTON corroborated the statement of Mr. Beales, and after several other members of the deputation had spoken,

Mr. WALPOLE said:—

I have to thank you, in the first place, for coming here, and in the second place for the conciliatory tone you have all used in reference to the present unhappy proceedings. (The right hon. gentleman here paused for some seconds, evidently being much affected.) You all with me have the desire to see peace restored to this metropolis, but there are many subjects mentioned in your remarks which no one here present can expect I can give an answer to. With regard to any



decision given by the magistrates, it is one of my first duties to examine and attend to it, and upon any application being made I shall feel it my duty and pleasure always to go carefully through any case submitted to me, and consider it. More than that, I am sure you will not expect me to say. I can assure you I have no desire to make any unnecessary demonstrations or use of the police or the military; but, on the other hand, I beg you will bear in mind that in the position I fill, being the guardian, to a certain extent, of the peace of the metropolis, I should not be justified in relaxing all proper precautions, seeing that should mischief arise, should windows be broken, should attacks be made on persons and property, I should not be justified, if I did not use what powers the Constitution places in my hands to prevent such mischief. Probably that can be remedied; perhaps it may be done without any demonstration of police or military, for I know that such demonstrations may lead to mischief in the end. Specifically, then, what is passing through Mr. Beales's mind is this. Mr. Beales says:—"Withdraw the police and the military force, and I will undertake—at least as far as I can—that no disturbance or disorder takes place." Well, if you will assure your friends that the Government will give you every opportunity of trying the legal right, and facilitating the determination of that right, and that they ask of you in the interim not to insist on that right until it is determined one way or the other, that in the meantime you will convey to your friends that the Government wish to meet them in the fairest and frankest manner as to the opportunities they may have of discussing public questions, in places which are recognised as places where the police would not be ordered to interfere—if you will only do that, I think I see the solution of the present difficulty. In that case I will undertake to say that, unless any mischief arise to night—unless any disturbance be created—unless property be attacked—which it is my duty to defend, there will be no demonstration of either military or police (Hear). Of course I would keep a reserve, but I will make no demonstration of either one or the other; indeed the military was not called out until it was thought there was a necessity for it. I was going to say, I place myself in your hands, gentlemen, but I leave it to you to put an end to these proceedings without at all compromising what must be settled judicially, or possibly by the House of Commons.

The deputation then retired, cordially thanking Mr. Walpole for his courtesy and kindness.

In accordance with the above pledge given by Mr. Beales and the deputation from the Council of the League, the Council assembled on Wednesday evening at seven o'clock in Hyde Park, and found that Mr. Walpole had kept good faith with them, for not a single policeman was to be seen in the park or its neighbourhood save those usually on duty. At the above hour there were at the lowest computation between 40,000 and 50,000 people in the park, on every available part of which and on the gates had been posted, by order of the League, the following placard:—

#### THE REFORM LEAGUE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government, by the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, the Home Secretary, have this day agreed with the Council of the Reform League to facilitate in every way their obtaining a speedy decision, either in Parliament or in a court of law, as to the right of the people to hold public meetings in the parks, and it is earnestly requested that in the meantime, and until the question is decided, no further attempt be made to hold a meeting in Hyde Park, except only on next Monday afternoon, July 30, at six o'clock, by arrangement with the Government, and it is further earnestly requested that all will abstain from disorderly acts, and do everything in their power to preserve the peace and protect property, the Government undertaking, on their part, not to make any further demonstration of the military or police.

EDMOND BEALES, President.

These placards were read with avidity by the people, and before ten o'clock the park was clear of people, and the neighbourhood had resumed its ordinary appearance.

The above announcement was founded upon a misconception (which was referred to in both Houses of Parliament on Thursday), and the Reform League resolved to relinquish the intended meeting in Hyde Park. An order given at the police offices of the West-end to swear in special constables was countermanded.

Instead of a meeting in Hyde Park, the Reform League resolved to have a demonstration in the spacious Agricultural Hall, Islington, which is capable of holding 40,000 persons. Eight o'clock was the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, but long before that time some thousands of persons had assembled in the body of the hall, whilst still greater numbers had congregated outside. Some twenty minutes before the proceedings commenced, the head of the procession, which came on with banners flying and bands playing, was seen through the open doors in the Liverpool-road, and when the leading flag showed itself within the portals, loud hurrahs and enthusiastic cheers were raised. At this moment the prospect from the platform was truly wonderful. Tens of thousands of stalwart men, evidently belonging to the working-class, packed in front of the platform, the galleries all round the building so filled as to leave no spaces vacant, the bands playing popular and patriotic music, and the banners arranged in the distance, presented a spectacle such as could scarcely be equalled in any other part of the world. The open doors on the Liverpool-road side added to the demonstration, for through them could be seen the thousands who were unable to find admission inside. The bulk of the speakers could, of course, only be heard by a fraction of those present. Of those announced on the placard as expected to attend, Mr. Bright, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Hughes, and others, were absent, but among those present were Mr. J. S. Mill, M.P., Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., Mr. Mason Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, &c. The *Times* says it was understood Mr. Hughes had called personally, and expressed to the promoters of the meeting privately his disapproval

of their proceedings, and resolution not to attend. Mr. Beales, the chairman, and the gentlemen who accompanied him, were received with enthusiastic cheering. The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his opening speech, said that that meeting was a refutation of the calumny that the working classes were unfit for and did not care for Reform. Mr. WOOLVERTON then proposed:—

That the present Government, by assisting to defeat the bill introduced by the late Government for the amendment of the representation, and by themselves indefinitely postponing the whole question of reform, and finally by their employing the police to forcibly prevent the working classes peaceably meeting in Hyde Park, on Monday last, to complain of the suffrage being withheld from them, have forfeited all claim to the confidence and support of the country.

Mr. MASON JONES seconded the resolution, and Mr. MILL, M.P., on coming forward to support it, was received with loud cheers from all who could hear the announcement of his name. The hon. member, who seemed deeply impressed by the spectacle of the teeming and swaying multitude before him, said:—

Ladies and gentlemen, this building is a sufficient guarantee that the cause of reform will suffer nothing by your having determined to hold your meeting here instead of repeating the attempt to hold it in the park. But I do not want to talk to you about reform, you do not need to be stimulated by me on that subject. This meeting is a sufficient reply to any one who supposes that you do not want to discuss reform. (Hear, hear.) You have been very much attacked for holding such large meetings, on the ground that they are inconsistent with discussion. But discussion is not the only use of public meetings. One of the objects of such gatherings is demonstration. (Hear.) You want to make a display of your strength, and I tell you that the countries where the people are allowed to show their strength are those in which they are not obliged to use it. As regards the parks, your chairman, who is a lawyer, does not doubt your right to meet in them. I am not a lawyer, and know nothing about the matter. But you thought it right to assert your claim, and only to withdraw under protest. Your protest has been made, and you have—I think wisely—determined not to renew it. You have been promised a fair opportunity of having the question settled by judicial decision, and you have wisely resolved that until that decision is given the question is to remain where it is. The Government, without abandoning what they thought were their legal rights, might have permitted the park for one meeting when permission was asked, and I think it would have been a wise policy and a gracious act to have granted it—(tremendous cheers)—but it was refused.

At this point the crowd in front of the platform became, from the inevitable effect of pressure, so tumultuous and noisy that it was impossible for the hon. gentleman to proceed so as to make himself audible even to those who were nearest to him, and accordingly he made no attempt to complete his remarks. A subsequent resolution, praying Parliament to appoint a committee to inquire into the conduct of Sir Richard Mayne and the police, was moved by Mr. BRADLAUGH, seconded by Mr. HENRY VINCENT, and supported by Mr. TAYLOR, M.P. Colonel DICKSON moved a resolution in favour of raising funds to support the League and for the relief of those so brutally beaten by the police in Hyde Park. Mr. BONNER seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried. On the motion of Mr. G. BROOKS, seconded by Mr. J. R. TAYLOR, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman. The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the vote, observed that not all the police and all the military could have restored order and peace; the credit of that belonged to the people themselves; and he trusted that those who were assembled would disperse quietly, and go home peaceably. (Cheers.)

The meeting then commenced dispersing, and though this was, of course, a work of considerable difficulty and duration, the building was cleared in an orderly and creditable manner. The processions having been re-formed, started on the route to their respective destinations, the bands playing at their head as they had done on their arrival. On the whole line of route, both going and returning, the processions were loudly cheered, not only by the people in the streets, but by the occupants of the windows of the houses and shops.

On the same evening there was a Reform meeting in Victoria Park, at which there was a large concourse of people, who were not interfered with by the police, and behaved in an orderly manner. Mr. Baxter Langley presided, and resolutions were adopted similar to those submitted to the Agricultural Hall meeting. All was over between eight and nine o'clock. On Monday evening Hyde Park was placed in a complete state of defence, and was then surrendered to the roughs, who did what they pleased there until a late hour. The 2nd Life Guards, reinforced by the Blues from Aldershot, were kept under arms in Knightsbridge barracks, where was also stationed a body of 500 police; and the 14th Light Dragoons from Hounslow were in reserve at the Royal Mews in Piccadilly. The iron rails were removed in various parts of the park in order to enable the cavalry to act with effect, the brickbats on the unfinished horse ride were crushed in and covered with gravel; and as no attempt was made to prevent a meeting, there was no disorder.

Mr. BRIGHT, M.P., has declined to attend a meeting of the Birmingham Branch of the Reform League, on the ground that he dare not attempt to speak in the open air. The hon. gentleman, in the letter communicating this decision, expresses the hope that before another session "some steps may be taken to enrol working men now unenfranchised, in associations, which will enable them to bring their demand for the suffrage with increased effect before Parliament during

the next session. Some concession to them cannot be far off, and the extent of it will depend much on their own organised efforts on behalf of their own cause."

The Reform meeting in the City will be held on Wednesday next, in the Guildhall, and the arrangements are being conducted by the City Lands' Committee and the Working Men's Association.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of candidates who passed the respective examinations indicated:—

#### FIRST B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

##### PASS EXAMINATION.

##### ENTIRE.

FIRST DIVISION.—Thomas Barlow, Owens College; George Ricks, King's College; David Watson, Royal School of Mines; John Watts, private study.

SECOND DIVISION.—Thomas Beasley, private study; Christopher William Calthrop, Charing Cross and University Colleges; Benjamin Loewy, private study; Frank Salter, University College.

##### EXCLUDING MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

SECOND DIVISION.—Septimus Peché Moore, LL.B., New and University Colleges; John Murch Wjgner, B.A., private study.

#### PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. EXAMINATION.

##### PASS EXAMINATION.

##### ENTIRE.

FIRST DIVISION.—Thomas Barlow, Owens College; Edgar George Barnes, St. George's and University Colleges; Ashley William Barrett, London Hospital; Evan Buchanan Baxter, King's College; George Birt, General Hospital, Birmingham; George Bradley, Guy's Hospital; Christopher William Calthrop, Charing-cross Hospital; John Curnow, King's College; Johannes De Lelfde, Guy's Hospital; Frederic Durham, Guy's Hospital; William Smith Greenfield, University College; Charles Edward Hoar, King's College; Charles Henry Joubert de la Ferté, St. Mary's Hospital; Richard Clement Lucas, Guy's Hospital; Arthur Ferguson McGill, King's College; Henry Newell Martin, University College; George Ridley Miles, King's College; George Henry Percival, Guy's Hospital; Frederick Folland, St. Thomas's Hospital; Edward Cox Seaton, St. Thomas's Hospital; Alfred Shewen, University College; George Francis Kirby Smith, Guy's Hospital; Herbert Alder Smith, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Edward Harry Steele, Royal School of Mines and Guy's Hospital; Charles Taftfield Vachell, King's College; Hugh Eccles Walker, Guy's Hospital; William Beach Whitmore, King's College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Alfred Ashby, Guy's Hospital; Fletcher Beach, King's College; Hugh Walter Boddy, Owens College; Leonard Cane, private study; Alfred John Henry Crespi, General Hospital, Birmingham; Alphonso Elkin Cumberbatch, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John Henry Humphreys, Sydenham College, Birmingham; William Louis King, University College; Frederick Marshall, King's College; Septimus Peché Moore, LL.B., New and University Colleges; Edmund Blackett Owen, St. Mary's Hospital; Rushton Parker, University College; Oliver Penfold, King's College; Frank Salter, University College; Richard Samuel, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; William Joseph Scott, University College; Richard Thomas Smith, University College; William Stanger, Guy's College; John Taylor, Guy's Hospital; James Wardley, Owen's College; Robert Arthur Henry Wood, Liverpool School of Medicine.

##### CHEMISTRY AND BOTANY ONLY.

FIRST DIVISION.—Lewis James May, King's College; William Bezy Thorne, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Isaac Barney Yeo, King's College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Jabez Carter, University College; Richard Henry Milson, St. Mary's Hospital.

#### FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

##### PASS EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—Thomas Adams, University College; Robert Beacon, private tuition; James Bourne Benson, University College; Cuthbert Hilton Bird, King's College; George Edward Brown, private tuition; John Chapman, Jews' College; Sidney Chapman, private tuition; Charles Arthur Clulow, private study; William Coates, private study; George Colborne, Western College, Plymouth; Philip Wellesey Colley, Stonyhurst; Philip George Collins, Rev. T. C. Pratt, Heathfield House; James Gervé Conroy, St. Patrick's College, Carlow; William Parkinson Counsellor, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Arthur Round Cronk, private tuition; Thomas Croskell, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; William Theophilus Davison, private study; Edward Witham Dawson, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; the Baron Armand De Watteville, Regent's Park College; Walter James Dickes, private study; George Edward Dodson, private study; George Frederick Driver, New Kingswood School; George Dunn, University of Glasgow; Robert Dunn, private tuition; John Dunne, St. Patrick's College, Carlow; Holland Eekersley, St. Mark's College, Chelsea; Owen Edwards, Calvinistic College, Bala; Alexander Farquharson, private study; George Gillanders Findlay, Wesley College, Sheffield; Frederic Henry Fisher, private study; John Donohoe Fitzgerald, University College; Herbert Somerton Foxwell, Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Taunton; James Fraser, King's College, Aberdeen; James Forrest Fulton, private study; Joseph Gledhill, private study; Frederick William Goadby, Regent's Park College; Rickman John Godlee, Grove House, Tottenham; William Meigh Goodman, University College; Thomas Hodgetts Gordon, Owens College; Wilfrid Grehan, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; William Ebenezer Grigby, University of Glasgow; Frederick William Haines, private tuition; James Watson Harvey, private tuition; William Patrick Headen, St. Patrick's College, Carlow; Jeremiah Henry, private study; Albert Harrison Herriage, private tuition; John Hooper, University College; John Hope, private study; Harold Raleigh Hopwood, Owens College; Francis Charles Horton, Saltley College, Birmingham; George Rutland Howat, University College; James Henry Huddart, private study; John Hunter, private study; Thomas Jackson,



New College; Gilbert Delahoy Jennings, University College; Morris Joseph, Jews' College; John Kellock, private study; Edward Albert Godfrey King, private study; Carlton John Lambert, Pembroke College, Cambridge; Ernest Maximilian Charles de Kerven Limoslan, private study; William Macgill, private study; James Mackenzie, private study; John Mackenzie, private study; Thomas Lambert Mears, private study; Henry Alexander Newcomb, New College; Richard John Nightingale, Regent's-park College; William Burd Pearce, private study; Henry Pococks, private study; George Boase Quick, S. A. Green, Esq.; Henry Andrew Beatholous, private study; Richard Redmond, private study; William Watson Rowland, University College; Francis Sanders, University College; George England Sheers, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Alexander Simpson, Free Church Normal Seminary, Glasgow; Hugh Gordon Seth Smith, University College; Joseph Henry Smith, private tuition; Jacob Stephenson, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Frederick Swanton, private study; Richard Paul Agar Swettenham, Trinity College, Cambridge; John Elliottson Symes, University College; Henry Arnold Thomas, University College; Edward Treves, private tuition; Samuel Sydney Underhay, private study; John Walsley, private study; James Ward, Spring-hill College; Samuel George Whicker, private study; William Prydderch Williams, University College; Andrew Wingate, private study; Henry James Wolstenholme, Spring-hill College; John Kentish Wright, Owens College.

SECOND DIVISION. — Caleb Allen, New College; Edwin Berry, private study; Robert Blythe, private study; Andrew Bontflower, Owens College; Jonathan Brierley, New College; Francis William Byrne, private study; Gibson William Clarke, St. Mark's College, Chelsea; John Ebenezer Hynde Cotton, private study; James Cronshaw, private study; John Darley, St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw; George Lewis Garcia, Stonyhurst College; Benjamin Gounch, Flounders College; John Edward Greaves, private study; William Henry Groves, Wesleyan College, Richmond; James Edward Harris, private study; Ormerod Heyworth, King's College; Herbert Richard Hodson, University College; Samuel Jenkinson, Homerton College; Thomas Jones, private study; Philip Keating, St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw; Thomas William Knight, Spring-hill College; Robert Lawson, private study; Henry Josiah Lewis, Lancashire Independent College; Matthias Maher, St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw; John Trounwell Mugford, private tuition; Francis Edward Newton, London College of Divinity; John Osborn, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Henry Overy, private tuition; George Oyston, Wesleyan College, Richmond; Herbert Charles Redknap, private study; William Henry Rhodes, Owens College; Charles Salisbury, private study; Benjamin Shaw, private study; Henry Shewbrooke, private study; Theodore Smith, private study; William Herbert Stent, Cheshunt College; George Terry, private study; Robert Tilley, Alredale College; Heman Waddington, Silcoates House, Wakefield; George Walker, University College; William Henry Shaw Watts, Owens College.

#### THE CHOLERA.

We have referred elsewhere to the Registrar-General's weekly return for London last week, when there was an excess of 1,218 beyond the usual number, caused entirely by cholera and diarrhoea. 904 deaths by cholera, 349 by diarrhoea, were registered in the week, making in the aggregate 1,253 deaths. The deaths by cholera in the last five weeks have been 6, 14, 32, 346, and 904; by its allied disease, diarrhoea, 67, 102, 150, 221, and 349. The epidemic takes the form of diarrhoea chiefly in young children; thus 309 of the 349 deaths from diarrhoea last week were children under five years of age, including 244 infants. Of cholera 179 children of the same age died; 160 boys and girls of five and under twenty years of age; 455 men and women in the prime of life; and 110 people of ages above sixty.

In Liverpool, of the 440 deaths returned last week 87 were referred to cholera, against 45 fatal cases in the previous week. The 45 deaths in Southampton, showing an annual rate of mortality equal to 43 per 1,000, included 24 from cholera, showing a decrease of five upon those of the previous week. The following deaths were certified as from cholera in the remaining large towns of England furnishing weekly returns: Manchester and Salford 8, Bristol 2, Sheffield 2, Leeds 4, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2, and Hull 3. No fatal case of cholera is noticed in the Birmingham returns.

The total admissions of cholera patients up to yesterday at the Liverpool workhouse were 91, the deaths 58. Four more deaths were reported yesterday from the town. At their meeting yesterday the select vestry respectfully declined the proffered services of the Sisters of Charity in cholera cases. At the workhouse five more deaths have occurred since yesterday.

The sudden outbreak of cholera in Whitechapel is bringing the resources of the London Hospital to the severest test. The officers of the establishment feel the want of more ample supplies in money and brandy. Another shortcoming is the attendance; for, while there should be an immediate increase to the number of nurses, two of those important helpmates have already been carried off by the disease.

Two cases of cholera were admitted yesterday into King's College Hospital. These are the first that have been observed in the neighbourhood.

The cholera is still very severe at Winaford, and some cases have occurred at Guildford. A death is said to have occurred in Dublin on Friday from Asiatic cholera of the most decided type.

The cholera is on the increase in Russia. At St. Petersburg the number of cholera cases in the first fortnight in July has been 1,084, 340 of which ended fatally. It also prevails in Paris, where the cases last week were 94.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Sunday morning Divine service was performed at Osborne, before the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice. The Dean of Westminster officiated.

Preparations are ordered to be made at Windsor Castle for her Majesty and the Royal family's reception by Monday, the 20th of August, it being the Queen's intention to sleep there one night previous to leaving for Scotland, where the Court will reside for two months.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Richmond, left Osborne on Monday, and arrived at Goodwood on a visit to the Duke of Richmond for the races.

Cabinet Councils were held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

It is understood that the Ministerial whitebait dinner will take place next Saturday, and that Parliament will be prorogued by royal commission on the following Thursday.

The vacant Garter is to be conferred either on the Duke of Richmond or the Duke of Rutland.

It is not the present intention of her Majesty's Government to cause any inquiry to be made into the provisions of the Bank Charter Act. They consider that a time of panic is not a fit one for such an investigation.

Mr. Roebuck is now visiting a relative in Hertfordshire, where he is daily regaining his strength.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., told a deputation who waited on him on Thursday afternoon on the subject of London workhouse infirmaries, that he thought the present grievance could be best met by a liberal system of out-door-relief, rather than by crowding workhouses.

On Wednesday, Sir Thomas Fowell and Lady Victoria Buxton entertained the whole of the London city missionaries, over 300 in number, at their seat, Warlies, near Waltham, in Essex.

On Saturday the marriage of the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, second son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., and Miss Sybella Charlotte, second daughter of Sir Walter Bockliff and Lady Mary Farquhar, was solemnised at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., is too ill to attend the House of Commons, and was consequently unable to bring forward his promised motion respecting Jamaica.

#### Miscellaneous News.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.—The Government is allowing a number of the Fenian prisoners to leave this country for America. They have to pledge themselves, however, not to return. On Thursday General Michael Gleeson, late of the United States army, was released from Mountjoy Prison, in which he had been confined since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Mr. O'Donnell, chief divisional magistrate, attended, and having perfected the general's recognisances, he was released. The general's liberty had been previously offered him, but he invariably refused. In stature he reaches to nearly seven feet, and is said to have displayed great courage in the American war. A brother of Gleeson, who ranked as captain in the Federal service, remains a prisoner in Mountjoy.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED AND MR. JOHN PARRY.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—This trio of celebrated performers continue their agreeable entertainment with well-earned success. It is announced that their London season will shortly close; and we can only advise those of our readers who can enjoy an evening's genial and innocent laughter to make an early visit to 14, Regent-street. The "Yachting Cruise" is the main feature of the evening's entertainment, and the principal moral of which is that the tender mercies of mothers-in-law are a bore. Mr. Parry well sustains the character of a maritime Dundreary, and also that of an aspiring dramatic author, who seems to be under the not, perhaps, uncommon impression among literary aspirants, that eccentricity, absentmindedness, and a look of "vacant profundity," are the inseparable attributes of genius. The "Wedding Breakfast" we have no space to criticise in detail. Suffice it to say, that the various phases of human weakness that are generally most prominent upon those festive occasions are inimitably caricatured by Mr. John Parry. His imitations of various voices, from that of the gushing bride to that of the asthmatic gentleman who offers his vocal services, must be heard to be appreciated.

THE NEGLECTED CONDITION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—England, with its deaf and dumb population of 12,236, supports 11 institutions for their education, containing together about 1,000 pupils; Scotland supports 5, with about 240 inmates; and Ireland 7, with about 400 inmates: making in all 23 schools, with accommodation for about 1,640 pupils—about one-twelfth of a class of unfortunate beings who have been described as "deficient in the sense most important to the intellectual and spiritual nature of man," whose need of education is most urgent, and whose claims upon our pity are both powerful and just. There are, therefore, 18,671 deaf-mutes, out of the 20,311 in this country, for whom no recognised means of instruction are provided. Many of these are, no doubt, instructed privately; but supposing we admit that 5,000 (?) have received some sort of education, there still remain more than 15,000 in a state of mental destitution—the majority young and capable of instruction. In the metropolis alone there are 1,819 deaf-mutes, and there is school accommodation for

about one-sixth only of that number.—"How to Educate the Deaf and Dumb," by J. Copleston (Pigott, Paternoster-row).

NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S AID UNION.—A *conversations*, under the auspices of this society, was held on Wednesday evening in the Hanover-square Rooms, to hear an address from the Rev. R. J. Parvin, of Philadelphia, who appeared as an honorary official representative of the American Freedmen's Union Commission. Letters of apology for non-attendance were read from the Duke of Argyll and Sir T. F. Buxton, M.P., the President. In the absence of the latter, the chair was taken by Mr. T. Hughes, M.P. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were the Rev. Sella Martin, Mr. Elihu Burritt, Mr. H. Vincent, Mr. P. L. Pulling, &c. The Rev. S. Minton moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That this meeting heartily sympathises with the multitude of philanthropists nobly engaged in various freedmen's aid associations and otherwise in promoting the welfare of four millions of emancipated slaves in the United States of America; it regrets that the series of political and financial crises in this country—now historical—have limited the practical results of the very valuable honorary services of the Rev. R. J. Parvin, who has visited Great Britain at the invitation of the National Freedmen's Aid Union, as the representative of the American Freedmen's Union Commission. This meeting further assures Mr. Parvin, and the great body he has so wisely and faithfully represented, of their warm sympathy and continued practical co-operation, and rejoices in the deep conviction that the Divine blessing will be even more signally accorded to the persevering efforts of the various freedmen's aid associations throughout the world." This resolution having been seconded by Mr. T. Leeborn, was unanimously carried. Mr. Parvin returned thanks, and made an earnest appeal for funds on behalf of the emancipated slaves in America, whither he said he was about to return. Other speeches followed, and a vote of thanks was given to the chairman at the close of the meeting.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.—Friday being the anniversary of the foundation of this school, the Lord Mayor went in state from the Mansion-house to distribute the prizes. The Rev. Edwin Abbott, M.A., head master, stated that 650 boys were now being educated at the school, and he spoke in high terms of its tone and character. Declarations were recited in praise of the founder, John Carpenter. The principal prizes were bestowed as follows:—The Beaufoy Scholarship, Lingen, John T.; Travers Scholarship, Rushbrook, W. G.; Grocers' Exhibition, Gurney, Henry Palin; Lionel Rothschild Scholarship, Davis, Israel; Carpenter Scholarship, Bipes, Chas. Joseph H.; Carpenter Scholarship, Mortimer, Henry B.; Jews' Commemoration Scholarship, Pash, William; Dr. Conquest's Gold Medal, Spence, Wm. Michael; Sir James Shaw's Classical Medal, Adams, Robert Rich. D.; Beaufoy's Mathematical Medal, Gurney, Henry Palin; Edkins Memorial Prize, Kisch, Hermann, M.; Sir George Carroll's Medal for French, Page, Fredk. J. M.; Sir George Carroll's Medal for German, Simonsen, Sydney; Mr. Alderman Hale's Medal for Arithmetic, Webb, William Herbert; Mr. Alderman Hale's Medal for Chymical Science, Clowes, James Low; Mr. Deputy Lott's Medal for Writing, Bowen, George David; and Mr. Deputy Virtue's Gold Pen (Commercial Prize), Garnham, W. R. S. Dr. Mortimer, the late head master, observed that Israel Davies (the captain of the school) was the first Jewish boy who had been permitted to offer himself as a candidate for an open scholarship at either Oxford or Cambridge, and he hailed it as a mark of the increasing toleration of our day.

THE SOUTHERN THAMES EMBANKMENT.—The southern embankment of the Thames, which was commenced opposite the Houses of Parliament on the 21st of September last, the first pile being then driven, has so far advanced that the first stone of the river wall was laid on Saturday. Mr. Tite, M.P., who performed the ceremony, delivered an interesting address descriptive of the undertaking. The new embankment will (he said) extend to a great length, and will redeem six acres from the Thames at this spot. Higher up it will regulate what the French term the *régime* of the river, by giving up two acres of land which now extend in a very undesirable line for its navigation. We may look upon this work then, I think, as being in every sense of the word a national work prosecuted for national objects. (Cheers.) The amount of the contract is 309,000*l.*, and by the liberality of Parliament we have been enabled to secure the necessary funds. There will be a wall on the line on which I am now standing, which will be about four feet above the level of high water. Immediately inside this wall there will be a terrace such as that on the opposite side of the river, which will be approached by a flight of stairs from the bridge, twenty feet wide, and with the easiest gradients. This terrace, differing in that respect from the terrace which has been appropriated to the use of members of both Houses of Parliament, will be given up entirely to the public. (Hear, hear.) Just above it will be a second terrace, which will be the platform of the new hospital. We have not, however, rested content with providing the promenade to which I have referred. We have been desirous that the crooked and inconvenient line called Stangate should be improved, and by the help of the funds of St. Thomas's Hospital and by the kind favour of the Metropolitan Board, we shall be enabled to continue that road sixty feet in width till we come to the vicinity of the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Addresses were subsequently delivered by Lord John Manners, M.P., and the Lord Mayor.



## Literature.

## "ECCE HOMO."—THE NEW "PREFACE." \*

The appearance of a new preface in the fifth edition of the now celebrated "*Ecce Homo*" affords us an opportunity of saying a few words on a book which has more deeply stirred thoughtful minds than any religious work of modern times, and which has been almost universally recognised as one of the noblest and most earnest purpose, and as the product of a very rare combination of intellectual force, interpretative sympathy, and powers of exposition at once clear and eloquent in the highest degree. Its remarkable popularity, however, must not be attributed only to its author's handling of his subject, but to the subject itself as at present attracting new attention from thinkers of all varieties of mind and tendency, and, still more, to the peculiar impressiveness of a genuine and independent investigation made for its own sake and not for the sake of authorship. Many praises have been uttered which, perhaps, are extravagant and undiscerning. An early and able critic warned all subsequent reviewers that they would be sure rather to show their own measure than to reach the author's, and of course found a following among the timid and readily trustful. But probably no other book can be named, for many years past, which has called forth as much good writing and searching criticism from the pens of specially cultured and even famous men. The anonymous author has reason—to be proud, shall we say?—rather, to be very glad and thankful that his purpose is so largely accomplished, that he has spoken effectively to free inquirers like himself, and that he has stimulated a new and thorough consideration of his subject by those whose sympathy and approbation, more or less, he knows how to estimate.

The book is one which it is difficult to deal with within any moderate compass;—it opens discussion on points so many and so delicate that we have hardly felt satisfied simply to express a measure of approbation, and to intimate considerable dissent, without a minute justification of both. At this date, we may presume our readers to be even familiar with the work, or at least to know something of its method and character, from the various reviews that have come before them. We propose now to show, from the new preface, something of the author's own exposition of his method, and of his replies to his critics.

The author first of all accounts for the tone of his book, and briefly but sufficiently defends himself from the charge of "confident dogmatism" which has most unreasonably been brought against him. He then proceeds to explain to the reviewers who are dissatisfied that he has not commenced his inquiry with a criticism of the Christian documents—the very thing, by the way, that is part of the secret of the book's attractiveness, and one of the elements of its force—that he had, notwithstanding, "a criterion in his own mind," and did not simply assume the truth of what took his fancy or suited a preconceived theory. His method of proceeding is thus described:—

"He was concerned with four writers who, in nearness to the events they record and probable means of acquiring information, belong to the better class of historical witnesses, but whose veracity has been strongly impeached by critics, both on the ground of internal discrepancies and of the intrinsic improbability of their story. Out of these four writers he desired, not to extract a life of Christ, not to find out all that can be known about Him, but to form such a rudimentary conception of His general character and objects as it may be possible to form while the vexed critical questions remain in abeyance. The detection of discrepancies in the documents establishes a certain degree of independence in them, and thus gives weight to their agreements; in particular, the wide divergence in tone and subject-matter of the Fourth Gospel from the other three affords a strong presumption in favour of all statements in which it coincides with them. The rudiment of certainty which the writer sought, he accordingly expected to find in the consent of all the witnesses. If the statements unanimously attested should prove numerous enough to afford any outline of Christ's life, however meagre, he proposed to rest content with this."

He then deduced for himself, as we understand him—and not merely now deduces them as an illustration of the method for his readers—twenty-one propositions from the Gospel of Mark alone, which are found then to be "equally deducible, with scarcely the alteration of a word, from each of the other three Gospels"; and which "assert things about which the Evangelists were most unlikely to be mistaken," seeing that they are "not isolated, which might be traceable ultimately to a single witness," but are "public and conspicuous acts and words, which it would be difficult to falsify in the lifetime and within the knowledge of those who witnessed them." It is recognised that to these propositions, even thus completely attested, an objection may be taken, viz., that we have "exclusively Christian evidence," which may have

been corrupted in two respects—that is, in representing the teacher Christ as claiming to be Messiah, and as having invented for Him in that character the working of miracles. But it is firmly answered, "that Christ did Himself claim Messiahship cannot reasonably be doubted,—His death is explicable on no other supposition," and that it can be hardly questioned that "He was believed in His lifetime, and not merely after His death, to work miracles." It is added, with great truth, that "all those circumstances which have been represented as suspicious—His unwillingness to perform miracles in certain cases, the contempt He expressed for those whose faith depended exclusively upon them—are strong evidence that the miracles were at least no afterthoughts of the biographers, for such circumstances were most unlikely to occur either in legend or falsification." The whole of the propositions laid down are unobjectionable—indeed, each is involved, if these two only be admitted, that Christ did claim to be Messiah, and to work miracles; they therefore form the framework of the book; and the illustrative acts and sayings gathered from particular Gospels are received on such evidence as their congruity with the character of Christ, and with the general outline of His system, as represented in the agreements of the Evangelists, while maxims that seem isolated, and acts that are not thus sustained, are generally passed over. It is in the very concessions thus made to a critical scepticism, and in the peculiar method pursued apart from questions concerning the documents themselves, that the argument gains force and becomes serious pressure on the assailant of historical Christianity.

Considering, then, that he has reached "a basis of absolutely uniform testimony," the author says he has proceeded in his book "to describe a moralist speaking with authority and perpetuating his doctrine by means of a society," and it is "this union of morals and politics" that he finds to be characteristic of Christianity. We are not surprised that he should remark on the failure of some of his readers to grasp this conception, which is yet the fundamental conception of his essay. It is not, as some have understood, his main point that Christ has made discoveries in morality, or has expanded and refined morality, but that he has connected morality with a society—has instituted a union through which the principles of morality are consecrated and become powerfully operative. He here says:—"What states are to the moral virtues of justice and honesty, and armies to the virtues of courage and subordination, that the Christian Church is intended to be to all virtues alike, but especially to those which are aroused by no other organisation, philanthropy, mercy, forgiveness, &c." And if it be answered that then the Christian Church has failed, and has not accomplished its object, the author replies by conceding the much failure within it, and the existence of a high morality without it; but, in forcible and eloquent words, which we must forbear to quote, urges various considerations that have almost the force of a new claim for the Christian morality, and maintains that the Church is "the only institution which is distinctly and deliberately a virtue-making institution, and the one which inherits the most complete ideal of virtue." We refrain from remarking here on the conception of the Church as "the Moral University of the World" as we shall venture presently to add a few words on the whole representation of the nature and object of the Christian society.

The author gives brief reply, in a single paragraph, to other critics who have urged objections to his book. Those who charge it with "defectiveness" and "incompleteness" are curtly told that "a fragment means a defective and incomplete thing, and this book was expressly announced as a fragment." But this is no reply to those who may maintain that incompleteness of representation in such a case is dangerous, that defect is error, for the reason that the subject is (in Father Newman's words) "a spiritual unit." The author appears to see this when he adds, "To those who say that half-truths are sometimes equivalent to whole falsehoods, he answers that it is only so when they set themselves up for whole truths"; to which, again, reply is possible, that though half-truths should profess to be no more, many men will never find the other half, and that half-truths have a strange vitality as simply such. When he replies to those who charge him with "having concealed his theological opinions," he says, "he has concealed them only in the sense in which the vast majority of the community have concealed them,—that is, he has not published them"; but such an answer is almost Jesuitical, the difference being that the vast majority of the community have not published teachings which imply and involve theological opinions, and are imperatively in need of it as their counterpart.

The author's last word concerning his critics is addressed to "those who doubt whether it was justifiable to treat of one part of Christianity without treating at the same time of other parts"; and he contents himself with saying that "their scruple seems to him astonishing and unreasonable." We

must suggest that the author appears hardly to have understood the objection on which he bestows these epithets. That objection we think, and from the time of a first partial reading of the book have thought, to have great force and importance, and we are unable to rid our minds of it. It is, that the author's conception of his task, and the method he has followed, have not permitted him to lay bare the true foundations of the divine society Christ founded—have, further, not permitted him to exhibit the higher sources of the Christian morality, which lie far beyond the "enthusiasm of humanity" and the sentiments springing thence—and finally, have excluded from his representation of the purposes and legislation of Christ the very facts concerning Himself which alone vindicate those purposes and give authority to that legislation. And although it is legitimate to take, as he has taken, the narrowest possible historical ground, and thereon to maintain that the character of Christ bears witness of itself, and the precepts given and society created by Christ become at least intelligible and venerable to us, it is certainly open to question whether the delineation and exposition thus obtained may not for the time being fix in many minds a conception so inadequate as to be injurious, and whether the character of the Son of Man can really be understood apart from the recognised manifestation in Him of the Son of God—of the Light which lighteth every man coming into the world—and whether the purposes and aims of Christ are not really misrepresented, rather than merely imperfectly set forth, when they are separated from the idea of Redemption.

We so far sympathise with this kind of objection, that we are not sure that the book will on the whole be favourable to the production of Christian conviction, or be more than very partially serviceable to religious thought. Yet we do not conceal from ourselves that there are minds of a certain order, candid and deeply in earnest, who are in no danger of resting simply here, to whom the book may be of incalculable use in marking out to them some solid positions which may justify their highest efforts in proceeding onward. And we give it grateful and unrestrained praise for its wonderfully luminous and satisfying development of the practical morality of Christianity, and for its satisfying exhibition of the relations of the Christian modes of life and action to the great spiritual principle that "the Christian is a law to himself." The work has also another value, and that of the highest, in the numerous fine interpretations of various parts of our Lord's life which are supplied by the rich union of spiritual insight and intense sympathy. And lastly, in the enlightened and judicious spirit of its assertion of the historical in Christianity, and its reference of the founding of the Church to the personal influence of Christ, as created for His own purposes, the treatise most ably meets special needs of the present time.

There is much in it, notwithstanding, that we think eminently unsatisfactory. The author often seems about to say the very thing that needs to be said, and leaves it unsaid. He has indulged his imagination and sentimental tendencies in the interpretation of several passages of the Gospels in a way we strongly disapprove, both as a matter of taste and reverence, and relatively to the solidity of the argument which embodies or moves in the light of these mere conjectures and probabilities. We totally reject the meaning he puts on the words of the Baptist—"Behold the Lamb of God"; and are persuaded for ourselves that no hearer of those words, and no Jew, and no apostle, and no Christian of the primitive Church, ever attached to them the idea of simplicity and meekness as the eminent, still less as the exhaustive meaning; but that the *sacrificial* Lamb was understood, and was intended—one "that taketh away the sins of the world" in a sense to which at present the author has done no justice. We do not think many students of the New Testament will accept the view of Baptism here maintained. There is something unseemly and almost coarse, in the language in which, while striving after reality, he has spoken of the Lord's Supper; and the essential idea of the Supper is, in our judgment, missed, and the words quoted from the discourse recorded in John ("Except a man eat my flesh, &c.") are not penetrated for a moment, and might almost be said to be perverted. When once the author had become familiar with the main idea he has set forth, its fascination seems to have been such that he saw it everywhere, and brought forcibly to its feet whatever might serve it. We wish the character of the Gospel of John had been spoken of more distinctly, even though the critical question remained untouched. The chapter on "conditions of membership in Christ's kingdom" contains many remarks which one may well be thankful should be so clearly and forcibly put; but it also expresses all too broadly its conclusions that not only is not an elaborate creed necessary to the character of a Christian, but that "when once it is acknowledged that 'to attain a full and firm belief in Christ's theology' is hard, then it follows at once that a man may be 'a Christian without it.'" We do not know that much more is meant than we agree with; but the language is more than once unguarded, and the

\* *Ecce Homo: a Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ.* Macmillan and Co.

\* *Preface to the Fifth Edition of Ecce Homo.* Macmillan and Co.



chapter is the only one in this calm book that really appears to have a personal feeling towards present parties and tendencies stealing through it. Some other minor faults were marked by us; but we restrain our hand. There is so much to admire and profit by, and so much has actually been effected by the book, as its reception proves, that we shall seem to some to indulge carping when we make, though we should not have been justified to ourselves had we not made, these somewhat adverse observations.

In conclusion, we must protest that the author's conception of Christ's Kingdom is not the central idea of that kingdom as taught by Christ Himself, even before "He showed Himself alive to His disciples, after His passion, and spake to them of the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God"—and when we may suppose these two facts, His Passion and His Resurrection, would be seen by them in such relation to the Kingdom as they sustain in the teaching of Paul, whom the Acts of the Apostles leaves at Rome "preaching the Kingdom of God and the things concerning Christ Jesus." The Church as an institution "for the improvement of morality," does not wear its distinguishing aspect as the Communion of Saints—the Fellowship in Salvation. And the Christ presented as a Being to be loved for His goodness and self-denial, loyalty to whose person is the root of virtuous enthusiasm, is not, as such simply, the Christ who has "drawn all men to Him"—not the Christ who has created Christendom. The limits within which the author deliberately confined himself, whether his plan be desirable or not, necessitated more or less imperfect representations: when he perfects them, as he will no doubt feel morally bound to do as early as it can be done worthily and effectively, we expect to find that doctrinal questions are treated with the same healthy independence, and that vital theology will gain something; and meanwhile we do not choose to indulge suspicions of one whose honesty, faithfulness, and reverence are more impressive to us than the originality and freedom of mind which have been so largely, and in the main, justly ascribed to him.

#### COUNTRY LIFE IN NORWAY.\*

There are considerations apart from those of mere literary merit which lead one to anticipate for this story a popularity hitherto unattained by any work of Scandinavian origin. It is not an insignificant fact as bearing upon the manly and untrammelled style of Herr Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson that he has grown up a subject of the free and independent Norway of to-day, his childhood and youth being comparatively uninfluenced by Danish traditions. The *Athenæum*, which reviewed the story probably from a copy of the original edition, some months ago, justly says:—"With Herr Bjørnson a new era begins in Scandinavian literature." The manners of the villagers, their superstitions, their simplicity, are here exhibited by one of themselves, who only differs from them in having enjoyed a University education, and, for a time, a city life in Copenhagen, Bergen, and Christiania. So far, therefore, the author's surroundings were favourable to the cultivation of that literary and poetic taste which manifested itself in his earliest years, not in school-boy precocity, but in a study, than which, the translators inform us, few have pursued more earnestly, "of those manuscripts of God," contained in the great volumes of Nature and human "society."

To reproduce in outline the story of Arne's birth, childhood, and—well! subsequent life, would be to mar the feast which, we promise our readers, they will enjoy in following it as it is detailed by Herr Bjørnson. It will be more acceptable to them and more just to the publisher of this English edition if we merely introduce so much of the story as may be requisite to render our extracts intelligible. "Arne was born upon the mountain plain." He was brought up under influences of an opposite character and tendency; those exercised upon him by his father being evil wholly, those exercised by Margit, his mother, such as must consciously or unconsciously proceed from the heart and life of a fond, unselfish, and unaffectedly pious parent. Nils, the father, was a coward and a brute, and in Arne's most tender and impressible years he instilled something of the same spirit into his mind, but not into his heart. Turning here to the story, what can exceed the truthfulness and simple beauty of the following extract?—

"Once, however, in spite of all, he again wronged her. He had a talent for mimicking people, especially in their speaking and singing; and one evening while he was amusing the father in this way, the mother entered, and, when she was going away, the father took it into his head to ask him to mimic her. At first he refused; but the father, who lay on the bed laughing till he shook, insisted upon his doing it. 'She's gone,' the boy thought, 'and can't hear me'; and he mimicked her singing, just as it was when her voice was hoarse and obstructed by tears. The father laughed till the boy grew quite frightened, and at once left off. Then the mother came in from the kitchen, looked at Arne long and mournfully, went over to the shelf, took down a milk-dish and carried it away.

"He felt burning hot all over: she had heard it all.

\* *Arne: a Sketch of Norwegian Country Life.* By BJØRNSTJERNE BJØRNSEN. A. Strahan.

He jumped down from the table where he had been sitting, went out, threw himself on the ground, and wished to hide himself for ever in the earth. He could not rest, and he rose and went farther from the house. Passing by the barn, he there saw his mother sitting, making a new fine shirt for him. It was her usual habit to sing a hymn while sewing: now, however, she was silent. Then Arne could bear it no longer; he threw himself on the grass at her feet, looked up in her face, and wept and sobbed bitterly. Margit let fall her work, and took his head between her hands. 'Poor Arne!' she said, putting her face down to his. He did not try to say a word, but wept as he had never wept before. 'I knew you were good at heart,' she said, stroking his head. 'Mother, you mustn't refuse what I am now going to ask,' were the first words he was able to utter. 'You know I never do refuse you,' answered she. He tried to stop his tears, and then, with his face still in her lap, he stammered out, 'Do sing a little for me, mother.' 'You know I can't do it,' she said, in a low voice. 'Sing something for me, mother,' implored the boy; 'or I shall never have courage to look you in the face again.' She went on stroking his hair, but was silent. 'Do sing, mother dear,' he implored again; 'or I shall go far away, and never come back any more.' Though he was now almost fifteen years old, he lay there with his head in his mother's lap, and she began to sing:—

"Merciful Father, take in thy care  
The child as he plays by the shore;  
Send him Thy Holy Spirit there,  
And leave him alone no more.  
Slippery's the way, and high is the tide;  
Still if Thou keepest close by his side  
He never will drown, but live for Thee,  
And then at the last Thy heaven will see."

"Wondering where her child is astray,  
The mother stands at the cottage door,  
Calls him a hundred times 'the day,  
And fears he will come no more.  
But then she thinks, whatever betide,  
The Spirit of God will be his Guide,  
And Christ the blessed, his little Brother,  
Will carry him back to his longing mother."

"She sang some more verses. Arne lay still; a blessed peace came over him, and under its soothing influence he slept. The last word he heard distinctly was, 'Jesus'; it transported him into regions of light; and he fancied that he listened to a chorus of voices, but his mother's voice was clearer than all. Sweeter tones he had never heard, and he prayed to be allowed to sing in like manner; and then at once he began, gently and softly, and still more softly, until his bliss became rapture, and then suddenly all disappeared. He awoke, looked about him, listened attentively, but heard nothing save the little riuilet which flowed past the barn with a low and constant murmur. The mother was gone; but she had placed the half-made shirt and his jacket under his head."

Arne's remorse was sincere. Time strengthened his love and fidelity to his mother, while it brought with it a secret hatred of his father, or, more properly speaking, a contempt for his character. The father died, however, while Arne was yet a boy, and his love to his mother was only disturbed by an irrepressible yearning which had taken possession of him to see what lay beyond the mountains by which his home on the plain was bounded. His longing found expression in the following verses, which, by the way, have a very interesting and mystifying part to play in the story:—

"What shall I see if I ever go  
Over the mountains high?  
Now, I can see but the peaks of snow,  
Crowning the cliffs where the pine-trees grow,  
Waiting and longing to rise  
Nearer the beckoning skies."

"Th' eagle is rising far away  
Over the mountains high,  
Rowing along in the radiant day  
With mighty strokes to his distant prey,  
Where he will, swooping downwards,  
Where he will, sailing onwards."

"Apple-tree, longest thou not to go  
Over the mountains high?  
Gladly thou growest in summer's glow,  
Patiently waitest through winter's snow:  
Though birds on thy branches sing,  
Thou knowest not what they sing."

"He who has twenty years longed to flee  
Over the mountains high—  
He who beyond them, never will see,  
Smaller, and smaller, each year must be:  
He hears what the birds say  
While on thy boughs they play."

"Birds, with your chattering, why did ye come  
Over the mountains high?  
Beyond, in a sunnier land ye could roam,  
And nearer to heaven could build your home;  
Why have ye come to bring  
Longing, without your wing?"

"Shall I, then, never, never flee  
Over the mountains high?  
Rocky walls, will ye always be  
Prisons until ye are tombs for me?—  
Until I lie at your feet  
Wrapped in my winding-sheet?"

"Away! I will away, afar away,  
Over the mountains high!  
Here, I am sinking lower each day,  
Though my spirit has chosen the loftiest way:  
Let her in freedom fly;  
Not beat on the walls and die!"

"Once, I know, I shall journey far  
Over the mountains high.  
Lord, is thy door already ajar?—  
Dear is the home where thy saved ones are;—  
But bar it awhile from me,  
And help me to long for Thee."

Arne's secretly-cherished desire to leave his mountain-girt home, and his mother's secret suspicion of his purpose, and her womanlike and motherlike

devices, sometimes not quite legitimate, to prevent its realisation, without interfering with her son's free choice and happiness, and the consequences resulting from her diplomacy, are the pivot on which the story turns. Another quotation will show how the seeds of cowardice, sown in him in infancy, bore fruit in a nature truly noble and generous; they are his own reflections; we will not detail the occasion of their utterance:—

"He seemed to have continued this thought, for after awhile he said, 'Up to this day I have done nothing; not taken my part in anything. I have looked on . . . and listened.' He went on a little farther, and then said warmly, 'God be thanked that I have got through in this way; . . . now people will not have to see many things which would not have been as they ought.' Then after a while he added, 'But if some one had not helped me, perhaps I should have gone on alone for ever.' He was silent."

So much for Arne; but, although the hero of the tale, he is not the only one towards whom we find our affections and sympathies tending. We see the village dance, and share the excitement of the girls while Nils the tailor is showing his dexterity in the performance of the *halling* dance. We seem to belong to the nutting party given by Ejnar Aasen, "the godfather of half the girls in the parish," and to giggle with these latter as if we were ourselves of the number, and, in short, our own happiness for the time being seems to vary with the varying fortunes of these Norwegian villagers. One more extract—it shall be the last—we must crave admission for. Birgit and Baard Boen had lived together as man and wife for a score of years, but without conjugal happiness. It was the wedding-day of their only daughter. Baard had a noble thought in his heart. He took Birgit aside, and they two were alone:—

"He breathed deeply several times, looked down and said, 'I'm so happy to-day; and I thought I must speak freely with you; it's a long while since I did so.' Birgit stood leaning with one hand upon the window-sill. Baard went on, 'I've been thinking about Nils, the tailor, to-day; he separated us two; I thought it wouldn't go beyond our wedding, but it has gone farther. To-day, a son of his, well-taught and handsome, is taken into our family, and we have given him our only daughter. What now, if we, Birgit, were to keep our wedding once again, and keep it so that we can never more be separated?' His voice trembled, and he gave a little cough. Birgit laid her head down upon her arm, but said nothing. Baard waited long, but he got no answer, and he had himself nothing more to say. He looked up and grew very pale, for she did not even turn her head. Then he rose. At the same moment came a gentle knock at the door, and a soft voice asked, 'Are you coming now, mother?' It was Eli. Birgit raised her head, and, looking towards the door, she saw Baard's pale face. 'Are you coming now, mother?' was asked once more. 'Yes, now I am coming,' said Birgit in a broken voice, while she gave her hand to Baard, and burst into a violent flood of tears. The two hands pressed each other; they were both tollworn now, but they clasped as firmly as if they had sought each other for twenty years. They were still locked together, when Baard and Birgit went to the door; and afterwards when the bridal train went down to the stepping-stones on the shore, and Arne gave his hand to Eli, Baard looked at them, and, against all custom, took Birgit by the hand and followed them with a bright smile. But Margit Kampen went behind them lonely. Baard was quite overjoyed that day. While he was talking with the rowers, one of them, who sat looking at the mountains behind, said how strange it was that even such a steep cliff could be clad. 'Ah, whether it wishes to be, or not, it must,' said Baard, looking all along the train till his eyes rested on the bridal pair and his wife. 'Who could have foretold this twenty years ago?' said he."

And thus ends this one-volume novel, a charming alternative indeed to many a one of thrice its length, which finds its way to our circulating libraries.

#### "THE GENTLE PHILOSOPHER."\*

The above is the general title given to a series of essays on miscellaneous subjects connected with our common everyday life and habits. The title itself is a cross between those of two rather popular works of a similar nature, "The Gentle Life," and "The commonplace Philosopher." For ourselves, we should prefer leaving it to others to dub us "philosopher": but barring that forestalment of sentence, it must be allowed that the general character of the essays is fairly represented. Their tone is sympathetic and kindly; and when the writer indulges in a satirical vein of reflection, it is without bitterness. Not that they contain anything novel or profound—which they are very far from doing: but they are well fitted to popularise reasonable views of men and things, and to commend the same to many whose culture would otherwise be inadequate to enable them to develop them for themselves unassisted.

One of the most inevitable faults of essay-writers is egotism. The brilliant examples of Horace and Montaigne may seem, in this case, almost to have elevated a fault into a virtue. But it is perilous to guide oneself by such precedents; and much safer to remember that it is the wit and the humour of those inimitable masters which give the choice flavour to their egotism, and that an egotist—simply as such—is the most intolerable

\* *The Gentle Philosopher; or Home Thoughts for Home Thinkers.* London: James Blackwood and Co.



of mankind. "The Gentle Philosopher" has not altogether avoided this snare. We were not prepossessed in favour of him by the opening sentence of the first essay—on Trees—"I have the most 'extravagant liking for trees.' Good, my friend, one is disposed to say, trees are all very well; and other people might have a word to say on that score: but before we—that is, the general public—can be imagined to take much interest in your 'extravagances' about them, we may not unreasonably ask for some evidence that you are a person whose sober thoughts invest them with at least a reflected importance. It is but justice to say that there is much less of this sort of thing in the body of the volume than this striking-up note leads one to anticipate. Indeed, had but the essay which opens thus—it is in other respects one of the least valuable—been relegated to a less conspicuous position, our animadversions would have been deprived of their point, for we freely admit that better acquaintance with the writer gives us a kindly patience with him, which renders us not altogether intolerant of such an error of taste as we have instanced. One or two of the essays are of a critical nature—as, in particular, that (rather oddly) entitled, "On a German Poet," and that "On 'Michael Angelo's Sonnets'—and will be remembered, we imagine, by a good many readers of our periodical literature. The "German Poet" is that extraordinary genius—so German in his freedom of speculation and of language; so un-German in his light, graceful play of humour and fancy—Heinrich Heine. He is, we fear, as much the reproach as the glory of German literature; but as to his marvellous powers there can be but one opinion. The "Gentle Philosopher's" critique—though too brief and slight to give an adequate presentation of the man—will yet, in connection with Mr. Matthew Arnold's fuller and more critical papers in the *Cornhill*, help to give English readers (who are not Philistines or fogies) some conception of German literature outside of Schiller and Goethe. We cannot refrain from reproducing one of the exquisite *morceaux* of which the writer has given translations. Be it remembered, Heine was a Jew, not a Teuton, and knew well what he was writing about:—

"There lives in Hamburg a man named Moses Lump, called Lumpy for brevity, who trots about the whole week, in wind and rain, with a pack upon his back, for a bare living. But when Friday evening comes round he goes home and finds the seven-branched lamp lighted, a clean cloth on the table, and he puts off his pack and with it his sorrows, and sits down to talk with his crooked wife and crooked daughter, and eats with them fish which has been cooked in nice garlic sauce, and sings the forest songs of King David, rejoicing with all his heart at the Exodus of Israel from Egypt. He feels glad, too, that all the bad people who injured his race died at last. That Pharaoh, Nebuchadnezzar, Haman, Antiochus, Titus, and the rest have departed, while he, Moses Lump, eats fish with his wife and daughter. And I tell you that if his lights burned dim, and the charwoman who ought to snuff them did not happen to be at hand, and if Rothschild the Great, with his army of brokers, discounters, and clerks, with whom he rules the world, should come in and say, 'Moses Lump, ask what thou wilt, and it shall be given unto thee,' Moses would calmly reply, 'Trim the lamp, then'; and Rothschild the Great would answer, 'If I were not Rothschild, I would be Moses Lump.'—P. 145.

It would be difficult to find anything more perfect in its way than this. The quaint humour of it is to us irresistible. And the whole of the selections from this "singular genius," as the writer designates him, are as full of power, exerting itself in different ways. What, for example, can be more powerful than this, or more full of purest imagination:—

"Rome, like a gigantic spider, sat in the centre of the Latin world, spinning her endless web. The more aspiring spirits who saw through its meshes felt themselves cramped and wretched; but when they attempted to escape, the crafty spider easily caught them and sucked the life-blood from their hearts. But these days of spiritual serfdom are past. The same web is spun even yet, but to catch bats and butterflies. The wild eagles of the north are held by it no longer."—P. 144.

But we are almost forgetting the critic, with whom our proper business lies, in his subject. With reference to the paper on Michel Angelo's sonnets, we can only say that the translations given display a genuine appreciation of those powerful compositions. Of the papers on general subjects there are few, if any, which will not repay perusal. Those on "Croakers," on "Keeping our own Counsel," on "Being Ourselves," (curiously enough omitted from the table of "Contents"), on "Friendship," and on "Sensation Literature," not to speak of others, will be read with pleasure by most persons. That on the "Ideal Working Man" is less to our taste; though it contains some sensible remarks. A good deal of it is as weak as it is common-place.

It is very easy to ridicule the notion of maid servants, "lost in abstraction for an hour, occasionally, over some sketch by Murillo"; or gardeners "devoted to Emersonian or Wordsworthian 'interpretations of nature.' Nothing can, of course, be more preposterous than that those who have plain work to do, should neglect it for idle romancing. Yet, on the other hand, nothing can be clearer than that a true culture can never unfit a man for any work which it is his duty to do. If half-educated persons seem sometimes to be spoiled,

it is not their measure of education which ruins them, but their folly and ignorance. As for the particular question, whether poetry and art should form part of the systematic education of those who are destined for a life of manual toil, we may be content with the reply that (under present conditions, at least), the thing is impossible. Yet all teachers worthy of the name will feel that, unless the eye, the feelings, the imagination of children—of whatever social class, and anticipating whatever future occupation—are stimulated and guided, their work is a miserable failure. It is true, the writer seeks to guard himself from misconstruction by assuring us that he is not one of those who "despise culture, except for the favoured few." It was hardly worth his while, however, to go out of his way to ridicule what, we may safely say, has never taken place, or is likely to do so. By the way, we must correct the "Philosopher's" way of relating a well-known favourite story of ours. It was certainly not "a young Etonian," who, at the sight of a stirring cricket-match, uttered the exclamation about those fine young fellows growing up into mere members of Parliament. The writer spoils the speech by misquoting it, and doubly spoils it by assigning it to an impossible speaker—who, instead of being "a young Etonian," was (if we mistake not) a certain old and very well-known Christ's Hospital boy.

But we have perhaps lingered long enough over this light and generally pleasant volume. Our readers may find it sufficiently easy of digestion for those lazy hours—lounging by the shore or in some farm-house arbour—which we wish they may all get a share of this holiday time.

### Gleanings.

The British Association commences its annual session at Nottingham on the 22nd of August.

A fashionable party is now to be called a "daughtercultural show."

Some of Shakespeare's plays have recently been translated into Hindostanee, and published at Bombay.

The *Western Morning News* reports the death of a child from the effect of eating laburnum seeds.

A New York paper states that tourists are leaving for Europe at the rate of 6,000 a month.

On Saturday a woman named Butcher, living in Wilsted-street, Somers-town, drowned two of her children, and then attempted to commit suicide.

A simple Irishman, apologising for his ignorance of horsemanship, tersely summed up with "Sure I niver was on a horse but once, and then I was off."

A Paris newspaper announces, as an inducement to subscribe, that none of its patrons have yet died of the cholera.

What is that which every one wishes to possess, and which every one wishes to get rid of as soon as he has got it? A good appetite.

The cattle-plague returns show a total of only 207 new cases against 304 and 313 the two previous weeks.

The Bombay papers state that a case of suttee occurred at Meywar, and the matter is undergoing investigation.

The Duke of Beaufort acted as "coachman" on Thursday week to the coach "Olden Times," running between London and Brighton, and his Grace was "whip" on the return journey.

Mr. Cook, the excursionist, has just taken a party of tourists safely to the United States and Canada, "traversing upwards of 4,000 miles of country never before visited by the conductor."

A morning paper, in giving an account of an inquest, stated that "the deceased bore an accidental character, and the jury returned a verdict of 'Excellent death.'"

They are fond of titles in the East. Among his other high-sounding titles, the King of Ava has that of "Lord of Twenty-four Umbrellas." This looks as though he had prepared for a long reign.

Lord Chelmsford, who now occupies the woollen sack for the second time, served as a midshipman at Copenhagen when the Danish fleet was seized by our naval forces fifty-nine years ago.

The trustees of Antioch College, Ohio, recently refused to permit one of its graduates, a Mrs. Dodd, to read her graduation essay because she wore the "reform (or short) dress."

The latest style of bonnet has turned up at Richmond, Indiana. It is described as consisting of two straws, tied together with a blue ribbon on the top of the head, and red tassels suspended at each of the four ends of the straws. Price nineteen dollars.

There are forty workhouses in the metropolis. These contain generally about 23,000 inmates, of whom 6,000 are "temporarily disabled," 10,300 old and infirm, 1,800 imbecile and idiotic, 1,850 "able-bodied," and 3,000 classed as children.

Among the many curiosities of the Paris Exhibition will be a piano-violin. Attached to a piano of the ordinary kind will be a box containing a violin, and

from some admirable mechanical arrangement, when the keys are touched the violin will discourse excellent music. It is an American invention.

Mr. Bugg, the innkeeper of Yorkshire, was really precipitate when he exchanged his noble surname for that of Howard: for Mr. Isaac Taylor tells us, in his "Words and Places," that Howard is merely the shortened form of "Hog-warden"!—*Guardian*.

An old sailor was one day remonstrated with by the minister of the parish, who told him that he and his wife ought to live on more amicable terms, as they were both one. "One!" said the old salt, shifting his quid, "if you should come to the house sometimes, you would think we were about twenty."

In Cincinnati two wealthy coloured gentlemen have purchased a vacant lot between two elegant residences in a fashionable quarter of the city, and propose to build a church for their race thereon.—*New York Herald*.

Colonel Yolland, on behalf of the Board of Trade, having made his formal inspection of the City of London branch and terminus of the South-Eastern Railway, and his report to the Board having been satisfactory, it has been decided to open the line to Cannon-street on the 1st of September.

Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon, editor of the *Athenæum*, left England on Saturday on a visit to the Rocky Mountains, proposing to return by Christmas, when we suppose that we may expect to have another work from his pen, treating on the Mormon community and American affairs in general.

From a recent statement of Lord John Manners, it appears that two of the bronze lions destined for the base of the Nelson Column are actually completed, that another is very nearly finished, and that by the end of the autumn all four will be comfortably established in their proper places.

THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.—It is reported that a marked change in the Horse Shoe Falls at Niagara has occurred. Large portions of rock have given way in the centre of the Shoe, giving the fall now more of a triangular appearance, which is said to add to its beauty. It has been demonstrated that the falls recede ten or twelve inches a year.

Lord James Butler, the new State Steward at Dublin Castle, is a dairyman. His arms, with his lordship's name duly emblazoned, are to be seen in Dublin, supplying customers with milk; but he won't serve any one who will not buy at least four quarts daily! He ought to be "dairyman to his Excellency," as well as a State Steward.

A young Frenchwoman on her matrimonial trip, but a week old, was recently arrested by a vigilant officer of Prussia, as she was unable to pronounce her own name when asked for her passport, and suspicion was aroused as she could not explain, or would not. She was detained till the arrival of her husband, whose name was Baron de Vandienpendaelbroeck.

LOOKING AHEAD.—An American contemporary says:—"According to the present rate of immigration into the United States, we shall have a population of 40½ millions in 1870, 70 millions in 1890, and 100 millions at the end of the present century. During the last fifty years France has increased in population 37 per cent., England and Wales 121 per cent., and the United States nearly 500 per cent."

DISAPPOINTMENT.—The *Journal de Rouen* killed a lady recently, and the editor had a visit from the bereaved husband. "Villain," cried the bereaved husband, "you have killed my wife!" Editor, with dignity, "Monsieur, I am an editor, not a doctor." "That's just it," cried the bereaved husband, "you've killed her on paper, and she is alive." "If she's not dead, I congratulate you sincerely." "Congratulate! I demand damages for the disappointment."

SCOTCH HUMOUR.—A commercial traveller relates the following story:—He had arrived at an hotel in Forres, late in the afternoon, and asked the waitress to bring him something to eat, as he was famishing. "What will you have sir?" "Bring a roasted goose, if you have it," impatiently answered the traveller. "Then you must gang on the spit yourself, sir," said the smiling attendant, as she left the apartment.

LADIES' DRESSES.—It may be interesting to some of our readers, says *Land and Water*, to know that the new green so fashionable for ladies' dresses is just as dangerous in its nature as the green wall-paper about which so much was written some time since. It is prepared with a large quantity of arsenic, and we have been assured by several of the leading dress-makers that the workwomen employed in making up dresses of this colour are seriously affected with all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Let our lady friends take care.

CHLORIDE OF LIME FOR VERMIN.—A correspondent of the *Builder* says:—"Four years since I took an old country house infested with rats, mice, and flies. I stuffed every rat and mouse-hole with the chloride. I threw it on the quarry-floors of the dairy and cellars. I kept saucers of it under the chests of drawers, or some other convenient piece of furniture, in every nursery, bedroom, or drawing-room. An ornamental glass vase held a quantity at the foot of each staircase. Stables, cowsheds, pigsties, all had their dose, and the result was that I thoroughly routed my enemies. Last year was a great one for wasps; they wouldn't face the chloride; though in the dining-room, in which we had none—as its smell, to me most refreshing and wholesome, is not approved by all persons—we had a perpetual warfare. And all the comfort for eightpence!"



**PORTAL NOVELTY FROM AMERICA.**—The new generation of American poets do not mean, it would appear, to be confined in the old metrical grooves. The following is from "Drift, and other Poems," by George Arnold, just published in Boston:—

BEER.  
Here  
With my beer  
I sit,  
While golden moments flit.  
Alas!  
They pass  
Unheeded by:  
And, as they fly,  
I,  
Being dry,  
Sit idly sipping here,  
My beer.

**A NEW VIEW OF RAILWAY COMPENSATION.**—An American paper tells the following story of a recent accident. An intoxicated Irishman was sitting on the line when the engine tossed him down an embankment. The driver backed his train to pick up the dead body. The victim was found alive, however, only somewhat bruised, and taken to Norwich. Here the driver kindly offered to send the man to his home, a few miles away, in a hack; but he insisted on his ability to walk and refused to be sent home. The driver pressed the matter, when the Milesian, who had stood the butting of the cow-catcher so well, bridled up with, "Go away with your kerridge—I'll go home by myself; and if I've done any damage to yer old engine, bedad, I'll pay it on the spot."

A rumour is current in Ireland to the effect that Viscount Monck will retire from the Governor-Generalship of Canada on the Confederation of the British Provinces, and that Lord Naas will become his successor. In this event, it is added, Mr. Gregory will likely become Chief Secretary for Ireland.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The stock markets continue almost unvaryingly flat. Consols closed to day at 88½ for money, and 88½ for account.

Money is being offered freely for investment, and bills have been done considerably lower than the official minimum.

The special meeting of shareholders of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier Company held on Monday at Exeter Hall passed off very satisfactorily. The proposal for reconstruction, whereby the further liabilities of shareholders is reduced from 12½ to 2½ per share, was carried unanimously.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 87, for the week ending Wednesday, July 25.

### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ....	£27,893,125	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	8,934,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,893,125
			£27,893,125

### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity)	£29,828,123
Reserve .....	8,742,400	Other Securities ..	6,742,816
Public Deposits ..	2,517,449	Notes .....	2,630,035
Other Deposits ....	18,546,769	Gold & Silver Coin	823,704
Seven Day and other Bills .....	684,554		
	£40,024,178		£40,024,178

July 26, 1866.

W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTH.

MCALL—July 20, at Francis-street, Leeds, the wife of the Rev. Robert McAll, minister of Belgrave Chapel, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

MINSHALL-KENRIK—July 18, at the Congregational church, Ruabon, by the Rev. F. B. Brown, assisted by the Rev. T. Gasquoine, B.A., Thomas E. Minshall, Esq., O.B., of Wrexham, to Sarah S. Kenrick, only daughter of the late William Kenrick, Esq., of Wynu Hall, Ruabon. No cards.

WALKER-PACKER—July 19, at the Congregational chapel, Slough, by the father of the bride, Mr. G. F. Walker, of Netherton, near Dudley, to Lizzie, youngest daughter of the Rev. S. Packer, Burnham, Bucks.

DYSON-DODWELL—July 19, at the Baptist chapel, Long Crendon, by the Rev. A. Dyson, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. E. Dyson, the Rev. Watson Dyson, pastor of the Baptist church, Measham, to Frances, eldest daughter of James Dodwell, Esq., of Long Crendon.

SHEPHERD-CORNS—July 19, at Rusholme-road Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. A. Thomson, Mr. Richard Shepherd, of Ardwick, to Margaret Jane, only daughter of Mr. John Corns, of Chorlton-on-Medlock.

TURNER-YOUNGMAN—July 19, at Castlegate Chapel, Nottingham, by the Rev. W. K. Vaughan, Mr. Henry Turner, to Ann Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr. T. P. Youngman, both of Nottingham.

WILKINS-WHITEHEAD—July 21, at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. D. Katters, the Rev. W. J. Wilkins, missionary to Calcutta, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Thomas Whitehead, Esq., of Salisbury-square, London.

FLETCHER-DEBNAM—July 22, at the Congregational church, East Retford, Mr. Vincent Fletcher, Moorgate, to Sarah, widow of the late Mr. Isaac Debnam.

BEACH-HATTEN—July 24, at Prince's-street Congregational Chapel, Gravesend, by the Rev. R. W. Carpenter, of Devonport, brother-in-law, and the Rev. J. Bevan, of Spalding, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. B. H. Kluht, minister of the chapel, Henry John Beach, Assistant Surgeon H.M. Indian Army, son of Henry Beach, Esq., of Cheltenham, to Catherine, third daughter of J. H. Hatten, Esq., of Gravesend. No cards.

HADRIEL-DUKES—July 24, at Middleton-road Chapel, Dalston, by the father of the bride, the Rev. C. Dukes, A.M., assisted by the Rev. T. W. Aveling, Mr. H. S. Hadriell, to Miss Jane Dukes. No cards.

STEPHENSON-COLEMAN—May 24, at the Congregational church, North Adelaide, South Australia, by the Rev. J. Jeffers, LL.B., Mr. Thomas Henry Stephenson, of Mount Barker, to Miss Sarah F. Coleman, of Fairfield, near Mount Barker.

CLARKE-BRIGHT—July 24, at the Friends' Meeting House, Rochdale, Mr. William Stephen Clarke, manufacturer, of Street, Somersetshire, to Ellen Priestman, daughter of Mr. John Bright, M.P.

DUNLOP-KINGSBURY—July 24, at the Congregational church, Ringwood, Hants, by the Rev. John Woodwork, of Christchurch, the Rev. John Dunlop, of Ringwood, to Mary Bellamy, youngest daughter of the late J. B. Kingsbury, Esq., of the same place.

PHENIX-DONALDSON—July 24, at Westbourne-grove Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. D. King, assisted by the Rev. R. Redpath, M.A., George Phenix, of Dublin, to Magdalen, eldest daughter of Thomas Donaldson, Little Sussex-place, Hyde Park-gardens.

ROBERTS-ASHWORTH—July 25, at the Ballie-street Chapel, Rochdale, by the Rev. E. Boarden, assisted by the Rev. E. C. Lewis, Charles James Roberts, Esq., solicitor, Rochdale, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Thomas Ashworth, Esq., Belle-green, Rochdale. No cards.

GILES-HAMER—July 25, at the Congregational church, Farnworth, by the Rev. W. Hewgill, Alfred Giles, Esq., of Cromwell Cottage, Patricroft, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Hamer, Esq., Bank View Villa, Little Lever.

ANTHONY-FORD—July 25, at the Queen's Park Congregational Church, Manchester, by the father of the bride, John Lilley, eldest son of J. Anthony, Esq., Bedford, to Emeline, daughter of the Rev. D. E. Ford, of Manchester.

WALKER-COSSEY—July 25, at the Baptist chapel, Neuton, by the Rev. Robert Gibson, Mr. James Knibb Walker, to Rachel, fourth daughter of Mr. James Cossey, of Holme Hale.

THEOBALD-BAXTER—July 26, at Denmark-place Chapel, by the Rev. Charles Stanford, William Edmund Theobald, of Camberwell, to Fanny Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Edwin Baxter, of Peckham-rye. No cards.

LEWIS-SMITH—July 26, at Carr's lane Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., John French, second son of Mr. Robert Lewis, of 17, Maddox-street, W., to Jane Eden, second daughter of Mr. William Smith, of The Ravenhurst, Harborne, Staffordshire. No cards.

POSTLE-SOTHERN—July 26, at the Old Meeting, Norwich, by the Rev. J. Hallett, Mr. William Postle, to Sarah Alexander, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Sothern, both of Norwich.

COZENS-HARDY-HEPBURN—July 26, at the Congregational church, Clapham, by the Rev. F. W. Gotoh, LL.D., Herbert Hardy Cozens Hardy, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, second son of W. H. Cozens Hardy, Esq., of Letheringsett Hall, Norfolk, to Maria, third daughter of Thomas Hepburn, Esq., of Clapham-common. No cards.

MANNERING-MANNERING—July 27, at Pentonville-road Chapel, by the Rev. E. Mannerling, uncle of the bride and bridegroom, David, son of Mr. D. Mannerling, of Penton-street, to Kezia Penelope, daughter of the late Mr. John Mannerling, of Brighton. No cards.

PRYCE-DEANE—July 27, at Ingress Vale Chapel, Greenhithe, by the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Thompson, A.M., Frederick, son of Edward S. Pryce, of Gravesend, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Deane, The Terrace, Milton next Gravesend. No cards.

### DEATHS.

SAVAGE—April 13, at Rockhampton, Queensland, of diphtheria, after an illness of four days, Mary Ann Sarah, the beloved wife of the Rev. Samuel Savage, leaving a family of three little boys.

PRATT—June 25, at London, Canada West, in his fifty-seventh year, Mr. Thomas Clifford Pratt, eldest brother of the Rev. J. A. Pratt, of Bristol, the Rev. W. C. Pratt, of Keynsham, and of Mr. Daniel Pratt, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London.

WEBB—July 5, Mr. Richard Webb, farmer, of Beenham, Berks, in his seventy-ninth year. He was for half-a-century a liberal supporter of the Congregational cause at Mortimer West, where he usually worshipped.

FORD—July 5, Mrs. Minerva Ford, of West Mortimer, Berks, a.e. eighty-five. She was for sixty years a member of the Congregational church, Mortimer West.

VAUGHAN—July 21, the Rev. Isaac Vaughan, Independent minister, of Rotherham, aged fifty-three.

NORTHUMBERLAND—July 27, at Mount Lebanon, Twickenham, the Most Noble Charlotte Florentia, Duchess Dowager of Northumberland, in her seventy-ninth year.

WIGRAM—July 29, the Right Hon. Sir James Wigram, in the seventy-third year of his age.

## Markets.

### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 30.

The weather continues all that could be desired for the growing crops, which causes the trade to remain depressed. To-day there was a small show of English wheat, but it was quite enough for the demand, and sold slowly at about the rates of this day's sunnights. This is likewise the case with foreign. Barley, beans, and peas, without change. Of oats the arrivals are very large; rather exceeding 100,000 qrs. for the week. On Friday the trade showed symptoms of improvement, but the large quantity on offer is too much to contend with, and to-day the prices realised were no better than those obtained on Monday last, at which there has been a steady trade.

### CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr.		Per Qr.
	s. s.		s. s.
WHEAT—		PEAS—	
Essex and Kent,		Grey .. .. .	33 to 35
red, old .. ..	53 to 56	Maple .. .. .	35 to 38
Ditto new .. ..	42 to 51	White .. .. .	37 to 40
White, old .. ..	55 to 61	Boilers .. .. .	38 to 40
" new .. .. .	44 to 55	Foreign, white ..	38 to 40
Foreign red .. ..	48 to 52		
" white .. .. .	52 to 62	RYE .. .. .	26 to 28
BARLEY—			
English malting ..	31 to 36	OATS—	
Chevalier .. .. .	38 to 42	English feed .. ..	21 to 26
Distilling .. .. .	27 to 31	" potatoes .. ..	26 to 31
Foreign .. .. .	20 to 27	Scotch feed .. ..	23 to 27
MALT—		" potatoes .. ..	26 to 31
Pale .. .. .	54 to 67	Irish black .. ..	20 to 25
Chevalier .. .. .	64 to 68	" white .. .. .	21 to 26
Brown .. .. .	48 to 58	Foreign feed .. ..	21 to 26
BEANS—			
Ticks .. .. .	42 to 44	FLOUR—	
Harrow .. .. .	41 to 47	Town made .. ..	47 to 50
Small .. .. .	47 to 51	Country Marks ..	36 to 39
Egyptian .. .. .	37 to 41	Norfolk & Suffolk	34 to 36

BREAD.—LONDON, Monday, July 30.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d.

### METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, July 30.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 16,417 head. In the corresponding week in 1865 we received 21,100; in 1864, 14,014; in 1863, 13,191; in 1862, 13,074; in 1861, 13,191; in 1860, 13,484; and in 1859, 11,646 head. There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day, in fair condition. The demand for it was inactive, at barely late rates. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were moderately extensive. Those from Lincolnshire and Scotland came to hand in prime condition. The receipts from other quarters were poor in quality. All breeds met a slow inquiry, nevertheless last week's prices were mostly supported. The best Scots and Crosses sold at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 1,300 Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 500 various breeds; from Scotland, 41 Scots and Crosses; and from Ireland, 50 oxen, &c. The number of sheep were rather extensive. The quality of most breeds, however, was by no means first-rate. Prime Downs and half-breeds changed hands steadily at full quotations, viz., from 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8lbs. All other breeds moved off slowly, and prices had a drooping tendency. There was only a moderate demand for lambs, the supply of which was rather limited, at late rates, which ranged from 4s. 8d. to 5s. per 8lbs. Calves came freely to hand, and the inquiry for them was slow, on former terms. The top figure was 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. In pigs, very little was doing, at about stationary prices.

### Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts, 3 10 to 4 2		Prime Southdown 5 10 to 6 0	
Second quality .. 4 6 to 4 10		Lambs .. .. .	6 8 to 8 0
Prime large oxen 5 0 to 5 4		Lge. coarse calves 4 4 to 4 10	
Prime Scots, &c., 5 6 to 5 8		Prime small .. 5 0 to 5 4	
Coarse inf. sheep, 3 10 to 4 2		Large hogs .. 4 0 to 4 6	
Second quality .. 4 4 to 5 0		Westm. porkers 4 8 to 5 0	
Pr. coarse woolled 5 2 to 5 8			

Quarter-old store pigs, 30s. to 33s. each. Suckling Calves, 20s. to 23s.

### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 30.

These markets are but moderately supplied with meat. On the whole, the trade is very inactive, at barely last week's quotations.

### Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Inferior best .. 3 8 to 4 2		Small pork .. 4 6 to 5 0	
Middling ditto .. 4 4 to 4 6		Inf. mutton .. 3 6 to 4 6	
Prime large do. .. 4 8 to 4 10		Middling ditto .. 4 8 to 5 4	
Do. small do. .. 4 10 to 5 0		Prime ditto .. 5 6 to 5 8	
Large pork .. 4 0 to 4 4		Veal .. .. .	4 0 to 5 2

Lamb, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.

### COVENT GARDEN MARKET.—LONDON, Saturday, July 28.

Since our last report, fresh cargoes of West India pine-apples have arrived in good condition, and the favourable weather which we have lately experienced has caused supplies of English fruit to be so abundantly kept up, that great quantities of currants, gooseberries, and the earlier kinds of apples, are even taken off to the northern and midland markets. Foreign imports continue heavy. Among them are apricots and greenage plums. Peas are arriving in excellent condition. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, heaths, calceolarias, polargoniums, fuchsias, balsams, cockscombs, mignonette, and roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 30.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,149 firkins butter and 2,819 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 16,290 casks, &c., butter, and 2,389 bales, and 70 boxes of bacon. In the Irish butter market there was rather more business transacted last week, chiefly in finest mild Clonmels, &c., 112s. on board; 112s. to 114s. landed. Some best Limericks sold at 108s. on board. Foreign met a better sale: best Dutch 112s. to 114s. on board. The supply of best Waterford bacon being barely equal to the demand, prices further advanced 2s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 30.—Fair average supplies of potatoes are on sale. On the whole, the trade is steady at about late rates. Ware shaws, 80s. to 100s.; Regents, 100s. to 140s. per ton.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, July 30.—Our market is very quiet, but a shade firmer, holders having shown more disposition to wait, than to submit to reduced values. The reports from the plantations are not so favourable this week. The cold nights have retarded the growth of the bine, and in the important districts of Mid and East Kent and portions of West Sussex fresh vermin have appeared, which, with ungenial weather, may tend materially to reduce the crop. From the Weald of Kent, Worcester, and Farnham, we have rather better accounts; but it is still the general opinion that the yield will prove light. Continental accounts are a little more promising; Bavaria and Belgium are doing better, and the frontier districts also show signs of improvement. Bohemian reports are worse, and the result must certainly be a short crop. Mid and East Kent, 105s., 140s., 180s.; Weald of Kent, 100s., 120s., 140s.; Farnham and Country, 103s., 125s., 160s.; Sussex, 90s., 110s., 140s.; Yearlings, 95s., 110s., 130s.; Bavarians, 130s., 147s., 170s.; Belgians 100s., 112s., 125s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 92 bales from Boulogne, 48 Dunkirk, 10 Hamburg, and 482 bales from New York.

SEED, Monday, July 30.—The trade for cloverseed continues inactive. New English trefoil is in fair supply, and offers at moderate rates, but buyers act cautiously, and sales are slow. New rapeseed is firmer in value, and finds buyers at full prices.

WOOL, Monday, July 30.—Since our last report, the transactions in this market have been on a very limited scale, arising from the high range in the value of money, and the immense supply of colonial wool in warehouse, nearly 100,000 bales, for the next public sales. The export demand has been heavy in the extreme.

OIL, Monday, July 30.—Linseed oil is firmer, at 236 10s. per ton on the spot. In other oils sales progress slowly, at last week's currency. Turpentine is steady at 41s. to 42s. for French as well as American spirits.

TALLOW.—LONDON, Monday, July 30.—P.Y.C. is steady at 41s. 8d. per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow commands 42s. 6d. net cash. Rough fat is selling at 2s. 2½d. per 8lbs.

COALS, Monday, July 30.—Market heavy at last day's rates. Hettons, 21s.; Hartlepool, 20s.; East Hartlepool, 20s. 8d.; Tunstall, 18s. 6d.; Trimdon Grange, 18s. 6d.; Hetton Lyons, 18s. 6d.; Hartley 17s. 6d.; Holywell, 17s. 6d. Fresh ships, 25; left 4—total, 29. At sea, 10.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are peculiarly adapted for that large class of mankind which can neither afford the time to be ill nor the money to pay the doctor for a cure. Armed with these two medicaments, and guided by the "directions" for using them, the ailing can infallibly stave off the threatening illness—the afflicted can with certainty remove his diseased condition. External or internal maladies, acute or chronic disorders, slight or dangerous ailments, yield to the specific virtues one, or both, of these matchless preparations will gently exorcise. The Ointment is as innocent and benign as it is cooling and healing; the Pills are as harmless and comforting as they are purifying and corrective—aperitive and strengthening.—[ADVT.]



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An extensive assortment of **PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED**  
New and Second-hand, of Every Description and Price.  
HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

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(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)

## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

Recommended by the most eminent Medical Men  
throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most  
effectual remedy forCONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,  
COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY,  
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE  
WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.The invariable purity, uniform excellence, palatableness,  
speedy efficacy, and consequent economy, of this unrivalled  
preparation have obtained for it the unqualified confidence of  
the medical profession, and an unprecedented amount of public  
patronage.Its immeasurable therapeutic superiority over every other  
variety is now universally acknowledged.

## SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

Dr. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,

Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases  
of the Chest, Brompton, &c., &c."We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of  
Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—  
the Light Brown Oil supplied by Dr. de Jongh. It has long  
been our practice when prescribing the Oil, to recommend this  
kind, since, amidst so much variety and uncertainty, we have  
confidence in its genuineness."—Extract from *Consumption: its  
Early and Remediable Stages*.

Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S.,

Coroner for Central Middlesex, &amp;c., &amp;c.

"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are  
secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good  
a chemist and intelligent a physician as Dr. de Jongh.  
Hence, I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be  
preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and  
medicinal efficacy."DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only  
in cauled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.;  
Quarts, 9s.; labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT  
WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable  
Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD, &amp; CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.O.

THE most disinterested testimony is constantly  
offered to the value of Dr. LOGGOK'S PULMONIC  
WAFERS for the cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs,  
Colds, and Disorders of the Throat and Lungs. The following  
is from Mr. J. Floyd, Chemist, Market-place, Great Yar-  
mouth:—"I recommend the Wafers, finding them much more  
speedy and certain in effecting a cure than any other medi-  
cine; and though profits are equal, I prefer selling what I  
think most effective." They have a pleasant taste. Price  
1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all  
Druggists.

## RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOCMAIN PATENT  
LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the  
body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and  
advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom  
from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with  
equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day;  
4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest  
inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from  
observation."We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified  
approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all  
those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot  
so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other  
apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest  
satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.  
Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William  
Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College,  
Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq.,  
Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W.  
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